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THE OLD CLOCK.

BY GUY CARLETON.

The old clock croons on the sun-kissed wall—
Tick, tock! tick, tock!
The merry second to minutes call;
Tick, tock! 'Tis morn!

A maiden sits at the mirror there,
And smiles as she braids her golden hair,
Oh, in the light, but her face is fair!
Tick, tock! tick, tock!

Far over the sea the good ship brings
The lover of whom the maiden sings;
From the orange tree the first leaf springs;
Tick, tock! tick, tock!

The old clock laughs on the flower-decked wall—
Tick, tock! tick, tock!
The rose-winged hours elude their thrall;
Tick, tock! 'Tis noon!

The lover's pride and his love are blest;
The maiden is folded to his breast;
On her brow the holy blossoms rest;
Tick, tock! tick, tock!

Oh, thrice, thrice long may the sweet bells chime,
As echoing this thro' future time!
Still to my heart beats that measured rhyme—
Tick, tock! tick, tock!

The old clock moans on the crumbling wall—
Tick, tock! tick, tock!
The drear years into eternity fall;
Tick, tock! 'Tis night!

The thread that yonder spider draws with care
Across the gleam of the mirror there
Seems like the ghost of a golden hair;
Tick, tock! tick, tock!

The sweet bells chime for those who may wed;
The neroli-snow crowns many a head—
But the tree and maiden and lover are dead.
Tick, tock! tick, tock!

—*Life.*

TO-MORROW.

If we be glad or sad, or grave or gay,
If sobs or laughter fill our throats to-day,
What will it matter when light fades to gray
To-morrow?

If we have now or love or bitter hate,
If scorn or pity on our pleadings wait,
The world will be the same whate'er our fate
To-morrow.

Fret we to-day with hearts hot to the core
With keenest anguish for what comes no more.
Idle as dust the trifles we deplore!
To-morrow.

The daises nod above our head,
Insensate sleep we in our churchyard bed,
'Twill nothing count how we to-day have bled
To-morrow. S. M. Gray.

Inari's Journey.

ILLUSTRATING JAPAN FOLK LORE.

The great fox-god, Inari, once determined that he would make a journey through the city to find out where true honesty and goodness existed. It was a bad age of crime and corruption. Civil wars tore the heart of the fair island; the rich plundered the poor; the poor could get neither justice nor reparation; men's minds were aflame with avarice, and the sun shown upon as foul a scene of depravity as it had ever seen since the fifth great Deluge. The first place that Inari visited was the counting-house of one of the great merchants of the City of Yedo. "At any rate," he said, "I shall find fair dealing and honesty here, for this man's junks float on a hundred waters, his word is as good as a bond, and his name is a by-word for uprightness and integrity."

He took up his figure in the shape of a cobweb in a corner of the sample room. The tide of customers and merchants flowed in and out; the money rattled into the coffers; the clerks were busy with pen and scroll; but no one saw what Inari saw. His heart smote him to see the tricks of trade and the deceptions practiced; the chests of tea were filled with colored leaves and dust sweepings; the bales of silks were weighted with false materials, and their contents dyed with false colors; lacquer and bronze manufactured in the next street were sold as the veritable productions of old times; the very scales used were false; the entries in the scrolls were false; and the stories told to the customers were false. The next day the whole city was thrown into a state of consternation at the news that the great firm had failed, and that the head partner had gone away no one knew whither.

The next journey of the god was to the "yashiki," or palace of the great lord of Bizen, one of the haughtiest and proudest of the nobles of the empire. As he seated himself in the guise of a fly on the top of a sword-rack in the banqueting chamber he said: "He is too great to be ambitious; he is too rich to be avaricious; he has too great expenses to be extravagant; he has nothing to scheme for, his fame is too bright for him to dare to sully it by dishonesty; he is too familiar with pleasure to be vicious."

The banquet was spread, and the great lord entered in gorgeous apparel. The sweets with which the meal commenced were served in dishes of the purest Nagasaki porcelain, the rice was in the finest of old gold lacquer, the wine—that prince of wines, the "Flower in Full Bloom"—hissed and bubbled in vases of the choicest Bizen ware, while the rarest of fish and fowl came up in quaint dishes brought from China. Merrily the feast proceeded, the wine-cup circled incessantly, cheeks grew flushed, eyes began to sparkle, and tongues wagged fast. There was nothing in this with which Inari could find fault, for the Prince was wealthy, and it became his dignity to keep a sumptuous table, but he was annoyed and disgusted to observe with what brutality the Prince treated his wife, a poor, modest, retiring creature, whose only fault seemed to be that she brooked her husband's insolence too meekly. If she spoke Bizen answered her roughly; if she smiled he frowned, and the poor woman knew not which way to look or how to behave. When the dancing girls were ushered in, a retainer, humbly prostrating himself as he crawled along the floor, brought the Prince a note. Inari, who of course could see through walls, doors, and everything, espied a poor, ragged man, evidently half dead with cold and want, sitting in the snow outside. "Now," said the god, to himself, "I shall see the true nature of the Prince." When Bizen opened the note his face grew purple with passion, his brow was puckered into a network of frowns, and his hand stretched out to his sword—an act at table which is only tolerated under the most exceptional circumstances. When Bizen had so far collected himself as to be able to speak, he roared: "What does the scamp mean by intruding upon my privacy with his beggarly petitions? Who let him in at the gate?" "What is it?" asked his wife incautiously. The Prince turned on her like a wild animal. "What is it, madam?" he hissed. "Why, it's a letter from an impostor who declares that I have ruined him by forfeiting his tenure last summer; he says he is starving, and has the un-heard-of insolence to ask me for the loan of a hundred riyos!" "You can afford to let him have them, can you not?" meekly asked his wife, "so I will go and give them to him." The Prince raised his hand and struck the unhappy woman to the ground.

Inari could stay no longer. Outside, where cowered the beggar, he assumed the guise of a retainer. "Where do you live?" he asked the poor man. "At Kawasaki, your noble Honor," replied the man, trembling with terror, "and I have walked here through the snow some fourteen miles to ask his Highness for a little help, for I am very poor and miserable, and through no fault of my own." "Are you honest?" asked Inari. "I try to be, your Honor," answered the poor fellow. "I can easily find out," said the god, "so do not deceive me." The beggar looked at him. Inari placed his hand in the poor man's sleeve and disappeared. The beggar, bewildered, looked round, then felt in his sleeve, and pulled out notes to the value of five hundred riyos. Then he fell on his knees and cried: "It is the worshipful Inari himself!" and went his way rejoicing.

The next day the Prince of Bizen was murdered and his palace burned to the ground by a mob of discontented tenants.

The next journey of Inari was to a hall of justice. "If I don't find honesty here," he said, "I don't know where to look for it."

The day's business began, and Inari took the form of a pen in the hand of one of the clerks. "Call the first case," said the Judge, a big, heavy fellow, with a face which betokened constant acquaintance with the good things of this life. The first criminal was introduced; he was carried in, for he had laid five days in a noisome cell with weights upon his back and legs, and could not move. "You are accused of robbery," said the Judge. "Nay, your Honor," whispered the poor wretch, "I was starving. I saw a rice cake on a shop shelf, and I could not resist the temptation to seize it." "Doesn't matter. It's robbery," said the Judge. "People's property must be protected. Fifty stripes with the bamboo, a month's hard labor upon rice and water, and think yourself lucky to get off with your head! Next case."

A dissolute-looking young fellow, fashionably dressed, swaggered in between two jailers. "Sorry to see you here, Mr. Hanaski," said the judge, blandly. "Same as before, I suppose?" "Well, sir," replied the young man, with an air of careless effrontery, "it was at the 'Three Pine Trees;' I suppose I had been drinking a bit; the wench was impudent, and I cut her down. I suppose a couple of hundred riyos for the family will settle it?" "Oh, as it was justifiable," said the Judge, "we'll call it a hundred. Good morning." The young man paid the money and left the court.

Inari shuddered, "Here," thought he, "is a poor wretch who is convicted of having stolen a cake worth half a tempo to appease the cravings of his hunger, and is condemned to be crippled for life; and a young blackguard who kills a woman gets off with an easy fine!" On the spot he struck the Judge with a dropsy from which he never recovered; and the young murderer was waylaid by the friends of the girl and so maltreated that he died of his wounds.

Heart-sick and mortified, Inari said: "Now for Kawasaki. Possibly, but not probably, I shall find beneath the lowly peasant's roof what I have failed to discover in gilded palaces of the mighty." To Kawasaki he went as a pilgrim. He soon espied the beggar cutting wood outside a poor but neat little hut hard by the ferry. Assuming an air of great weariness, the god addressed him: "I am bound for the holy Oh, Yama, to do my midwinter penance beneath the cascade of Koviss. I am very poor, and cannot afford to go to one of the great tea-houses; perhaps you will let me rest here a while and refresh myself in return for what few tempos I can give."

The peasant took Inari's arm gently and led him in. "Oh, Kiku!" he cried to his wife, "here," quick, bring some warm water and something to eat and drink; here is a poor old pilgrim tired and hungry." A pleasant-looking old woman approached at the summons and saluted Inari. Then the warm water was brought and she bathed the feet of the god, while her husband scraped together what little food and wine there was in the house and set it before him. "I feel ashamed," said Inari, "at trespassing the good nature of those who are as poor as myself." "Do not mention it, sir," said the peasant. "We have to work hard for our living, but we have always something to spare for poor travelers like yourself."

"And how do you make your living, if it is not a rude question?" asked Inari. "I cut wood for the great tea houses," replied the man, "and at busy times I help the ferryman. But I had such great luck the other day that we are quite comfortable now." And he told Inari about his visit to the Bizen palace.

The god said nothing for a few minutes, and then he asked, "I shall be returning here in a fortnight's time; could you make it convenient to lend me fifty riyos?"

"Willingly, sir," said the peasant, and he counted out the sum from his bamboo stem and placed the paper in the hand of the god. In a fortnight Inari returned to the peasant's house and said, "Here are the fifty riyos you were kind enough to lend me—and," taking from his own pocket a roll of notes, "here are five hundred more. I only borrowed from you to test your heart, and perhaps you can guess who I am." The astonished and delighted couple fell on their knees in an ecstasy of joy. Inari disappeared, and the poor peasant prospered ever after, until he became the owner of the largest tea house in Kawasaki.

THE LIME-KILN CLUB.

A Sudden Change of Mind—A Missing Member—The Library, Etc., Etc.

CHANGED HIS MIND.

Judge Cadaver then arose in his most solemn manner and announced that he felt it his duty to prefer charges against Ambulance Walker, a local member, as follows:

"That the said Ambulance Walker, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1883, did, in the presence of several colored men of Detroit, announce and declare his belief that there was no Divine ruler or hereafter."

"Brudder Ambulance Walker will please walk dis way," observed the President.

The brother tied up his shoes, drew his belt a notch tighter, and slowly limped forward.

"Has you heard de charges, Brudder Walker?"

"Yes, sah."

"An' what has you got to say?"

"I has got to say dat I has changed my mind, sah. I reckon I war' a leetle sprung dat day."

"Brudder Walker," said the President after looking him over, "we play keerds an' dance an' go to de opera an' de circus, but we doan' want a man in dis club who denies what you am charged wid denyin'. It am a fool who gits drunk, but it am a malicious idiot who preaches infidelism. I'ze gwine to keep my eye on you fur a few weeks to come, an' you'd better walk purty straight. Go an' sot down an' feel ashamed o' yerself dat you have bin preachin' de same doctrine fur nuffin' dat Bob Ingersoll gits paid a dollar a minit fur promulgatin'."

A MISSING MEMBER.

A letter from Pekin, Ill., announced that Brother Gondola Lumley, a member of the Lime-Kiln club in good standing at that place, had suddenly turned up missing and was supposed to have met with foul play. The Secretary of the club was instructed to correspond and ascertain:

1. If Brother Lumley's books balanced?

2. If he had any funds in charge belonging to any club organization or estate?

"When a pusson am suddenly missin' in dis day an' aige," added the President, "it doan foller dat we mus' rush into mournin'. We will wait a little. If it can be shown dat Brudder Lumley had no partickler reasons fur desirin' a change of climate jist at dis time, we will cheerfully look upon him as havin' tumbled into de ribber, or squinted down a gun-bar'l to see if it war' loaded."

THE LIBRARY.

The Librarian reported that he had received upwards of 1,000 almanacs of the date of 1883, and suggested that it would be a good plan to ship the 2,000 almanacs of 1881-2, on his shelves, to the flood and fire sufferers.

Pickles Smith opposed it. There was not only plenty of room in the Library for all the almanacs, but he knew of a score of members who were deeply interested in the pictures and medical certificates. Besides, it looked literary to enter the Library as now arranged, and if it was the intention to donate the almanacs it would be better to hold on until the grasshoppers forced some Western State to appeal for aid. It was decided to retain the old almanacs, and the Librarian was instructed to keep his eye peeled for a stray copy of a Chinese hymn book which might be bought cheap.

THE CLOSE.

There being no further business of importance, the President ordered the triangle to be struck, and said:

"Doan' judge de walue of a man by de width of de swath he cuts frew de meadow o' life. A saw-log worf two dollars cuts a wider road dan de keeridge of de President, an' it wants jist as much room to tear down an old tannery as it does to erect a nashunal bank. Let us go hence."

The First Satisfaction.

Hon. E. G. Lapham, United States Senator from New York, was in Michigan lately looking after some real estate interests. A reporter interviewed him. "The first solid satisfaction I ever got in Michigan came about in this way—if you think you'd like to hear it: In the spring of 1839 I was out here and was taken sick with bilious fever at Tecumseh, and a doctor, whose name I don't recollect, came over from Adrian to visit me in a little hut, where I lay with bark for a roof, and which leaked terribly during every rain-storm. This fellow came and poured calomel into me until I was nearly dead. Finally Dr. Spaulding, of Sylvania, came and staid by me till he cured me. Well, this fellow, whose name I can't recall, presented a bill of $63 for nine visits at the rate of $7 a visit. I paid him in money on the wild-cat bank of Clinton, and the day after I paid him the bank busted. That's the first real satisfaction I ever experienced in Michigan, and I recall it now with pleasure, for he salivated me dreadfully"—and the Senator laughed heartily.

THE ELECTRIC WIRES.

Danger from Them Unless They are Put Under Ground.

"Speaking of the number of new electric light companies which are springing into existence," said Thomas Edison, "I may safely say that every company that strings its wires on poles is adding additional dangers to the public safety.

"I know that scarcely a day passes without some warning being given of the danger of the arc light wires running through the air. Wherever these wires are suspended from telegraph or telephone poles they are liable to cause a fire. For should the current be diverted—and this might occur from the slightest contact—the heat would be sufficient to consume telegraph and telephone instruments and set fire to any ordinary material that might lie near at hand.

"Some weeks ago a fireman in New York city attempted to remove the release key of a fire alarm box. As he touched the key he received a severe shock. There is every reason to believe that in this case the fire telegraph wire had become crossed with an electric light wire, and the current had thus been diverted. Had the ground upon which the fireman stood been damp, or had the soles of his boots been wet, the chances are that the current going through his body would have killed him on the spot.

"Some months ago, as you must remember, a workman in the employ of one of the companies climbed a pole for the purpose of mending a wire. A short time afterward his dead body was found clinging to the pole. He had touched the wire and had received a shock which had killed him. And what wonder? Fourteen hundred volts are dangerous, and the arc light companies rarely run any lower than this, and run all the way up to two thousand volts." Edison says the electric wires should be put underground.

A Garden in a Cornfield.

The old-fashioned kitchen garden, fenced in, surrounded by current bushes and berry plants which often spread far out toward the centre, with a few bunches of peonies and here and there a rose-bush and a clump of hollyhocks, where possibly the plow might be used with a good deal of turning and tugging, but more likely the spade with still harder work, belongs to a by-gone age, and savors more of penance than of profit. Nowadays, with the perfect implements for planting and cultivating, gardening may be made easy. If there is no better spot, one corner of the cornfield may be taken, and all of the seeds be planted in rows, thickly or thinly, according to their habit of growing. Let the rows extend across the field, and if too long, make part of them corn or potatoes. The ground need only be well prepared, as for corn, and made fine with the harrow and marked with a corn-marker. For the fine seeds like lettuce, onions, etc., the garden rake may be used to smooth the surface along the rows.

When these seeds come up, scrape the earth and weeds away on each side from the young plants with a light touch of the hoe, and leave the row clean. The plants will then be seen distinctly, although small, and the cultivator will mellow the ground between the weeds, and its occasional use will do most of the garden work. A little hand weeding may be required in the row, if the ground is weedy, otherwise the gardening may be done with a horse and cultivator. Cucumbers, melons, beets and everything may be planted after the marker and be covered with the hoe or the garden rake. One man in a day can plant seeds enough for a bountiful supply for a large family. Vegetables and plants raised in this way will grow faster than in a garden and mature sooner. A row or two may be left for the later planting of radishes and winter cabbage, and meanwhile the cultivator will keep the ground clean and mellow.

When July comes, the open spaces between the rows of onions and lettuce, and where vacant spots have been made, may be strewn with turnip seed and raked over, and so, all the ground will be utilized. The pea-rows, later in the season, and where the early potatoes grew, may also be converted into a turnip patch. A few extra loads of manure—the best rotted—plowed under where the garden is to go, will make stronger growth; and the quicker most vegetables grow the better the quality. The first of June, the radishes may be put in, and they will be crisp and tender. A little wood-ashes and hen manure, mixed together and worked into the soil, will give vegetables a rapid start. Hen manure and plaster is also a superior fertilizer, but not quite so active as the other. Plenty of vegetables are a blessing to a housewife, and help wonderfully to surround a farmer's table with good cheer.—F. D. Curtis, Kirby Homestead, N. Y.

Shooting His Wife.—About four o'clock in the morning a man named Dorsey, a machinist, living in Montgomery, Ala., shot his wife under distressing circumstances. He had been on the lookout for burglars, and had put a pistol under his head for them. During the night his wife left the room in the dark while Dorsey was asleep. As she was coming back, he awoke, and hearing a noise in the room fired in that direction. The ball struck her in the breast and she died in a short time. Dorsey is overwhelmed with grief.

The Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, founded by United States Consul Page in 1866, with $12,000, has now a capital of $2,000,000, and turned out 30,000,000 cans last year.

Lost His Place.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* relates the following story of Colonel George H. Butler, formerly United States Consul-General in Egypt, and now wagon-master in the army. After his return from Egypt he loafed around Washington until, through President Hayes, he received an appointment as one of the chief special inspectors of the Post Office Department, and was assigned to duty in Dakota. He left his post in good spirits, and kept a liberal supply of the same close by him on his journey. On the second day of the trip Colonel Butler met a party of convivial friends in the train, and the orgie reached such a height that at midnight he swore that every man in the car should get up and take a drink with him. Those who would not comply were summarily pulled out of their berths, and among them was a clerical-looking gentleman, who denounced the entire proceeding in a manner denoting that he was deeply offended. He inquired of Colonel Butler who he was, and the latter, being in an extremely "mellow" state, told him that his name was George H. Butler, and furthermore that he was a special inspector of the Post Office Department, bound for his post of duty. The clerical-looking gentleman, who evidently did not relish being pulled out of his sleeping berth by the heels at midnight, while the train was traveling at the rate of forty miles an hour, proved to be Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the first station he telegraphed President Hayes a full account of the affair, and before Butler had reached his destination an order overtook him to return to Washington, at once, dismissed from the service.

Infernal Machines Condemned.

In passing sentence on an old man, convicted in the Criminal Court of Philadelphia, of an attempt to blow up his son-in-law with a bomb, Judge Allison took occasion to speak his sentiments on the dynamite and bomb method of ridding oneself of an enemy. The prisoner was Caspar Youngheim, and the prosecutor and victim August Goeckle. It was testified to that on the night of October 30, last, while Goeckle was engaged upon some tailoring work, at an open window at his house, a missle, which seemed to be a ball of fire, flew in the window, smashed a lamp near his head, and filled the room with smoke and the oder of powder. The room was afterward found to be littered with half-burned rags and particles of glass and iron. A piece of lead pipe which had contained the material, and a half-burnt fuse were also found. The testimony also showed that there had been bad blood between the old man and Goeckle, and the jury convicted the accused without leaving the box.

In passing sentence the Judge said:

"I have no doubt that the verdict, though found on circumstantial evidence, was a just one. For such crimes the maximum imprisonment of three years provided by the law was altogether too light. It is not greater than the punishment frequently imposed upon old criminals for larceny. A man who would throw a bomb for the purpose of injuring another," he continued, "ought to be imprisoned for the rest of his life. Society has a right to be protected against such a one. Nothing would be too bad for him to do."

He fined the defendant five hundred dollars and sent him to the Penitentiary for three years.

Maddened by Fear.

Some days ago Joseph Kashinsky, a private of Company H, Tenth United States Infantry, on duty at the late President Garfield's tomb in Lake View Cemetery, was taken with symptoms of insanity, which developed into a decided case. The man was attended by Dr. C. C. Arms, who pronounced the case insanity, under the head of melancholia. Later, in charge of Lieut. S. Y. Seyburn, he started for Fort Wayne, Detroit, where he will be cared for, and unless he recovers will ultimately be sent to the insane department of the United States Military Hospital, at Washington. Kashinsky is a young, healthy Polander, with an abundance of animal spirits, about 21 years of age, and has been a soldier some ten months.

He has been on duty at the Garfield tomb some two months. It is said that the melancholy madness from which he is suffering is caused by the diseased line of thought incident to the weird monotony of tomb and mound that the guard experiences at his post at the grave.

Other men in the guard have been affected by the same fear, and some of them have resorted to drink to drown their fears and trembling. This is the third man of the Tenth Infantry that has gone to the bad since the guard has been on duty at the President's grave. About a year ago William Fogarty, an old and experienced soldier of Company K, was taken to Fort Wayne, Detroit, court-martialed, dishonorably dismissed from the service, and imprisoned for a year for drunkenness. Not long after Michael Fox, of Company E, shared the same fate, and was imprisoned for a month for intoxication while on duty at the tomb. Gen. Hancock afterward removed Fogarty's disabilities and he was reinstated. All three men dreaded the duty at the tomb, and one or two have expressed their dread to their comrades, and were known to mutter prayers and cross themselves frequently while at their lonely post.—*Cleveland Herald.*

It has been discovered that one cause of the popularity of the telephone consists of the fact that by means of it a man can talk with a friend five minutes without asking him to take a drink.

A CITY'S CLERKS.

A Party of Young Men that Need Looking After.

Speaking of the Coupon robbery in New York city, a prominent city official said to a *Herald* reporter, that his only surprise was that the Finance Department did not "take a tumble" to the defaulting clerk, as the saying is, long before his death.

The reporter asked if the city official knew of his own knowledge that Carroll was addicted to gambling and fast company, and he replied:—"No, I only knew him in a casual way, but I knew that he could not have lived as he did on $1,100 a year, and that if the way he lived is explained by the fact that his father supplied him with money the old man must have had to pay a mighty big sum yearly. But to my mind there is more ample field for investigation than can be found in the books of the dead clerk and that is in the various departments of the city government. I'll guarantee that there is not one clerk in one hundred in the departments who has received his appointment exclusively because of his peculiar fitness for his duties. Political backing is the force which flings him into a position, as it were, and there he stays so long as his political backing is good and on the right side of the fence. What is the consequence of this kind of appointment to office? Why, that the city government business is being run by a set of men who were never asked for recommendations from their previous employers and who, in hardly one case out of five, would have been able to obtain such recommendations if they wanted them. The city officials don't act like business men when they want clerks in their own offices. When a clerk on $1,000 a year salary is known to own a fast horse and to dress like a nabob and live in the best of style in one of the swell sections of the city his employer naturally says to himself, 'Hello, somebody must be paying for this,' and he not only watches that young man's books, but finds out the kind of company he keeps, and in a short time he finds it profitable to discharge that young man. The city officials do not act in this way.

"A large proportion of the clerks and employees in the city departments in places of more or less trust, are frequenters of gambling-saloons and other places of ill-repute, and they are to be found everywhere where 'sports' congregate, and the fast and loose methods are considered the proper thing."

The reporter here suggested that this was a sweeping general charge.

"It seem so to you," said the official, "but you can get the facts for yourself. Go any night you please to the fast resorts in N. Y. city, make a round of them, and if you don't find city employees 'putting up the wine' and having a good time generally in most of these places, I am much mistaken. Go to Saratoga in the summer time and Long Branch, and who are the men you trip up on every once in a while in the club-houses and on the road? Why, city officials and city employees on a vacation. It's all very well for the young men to tell you that the 'old man' is putting up the money for him, when you find him opening wine at Moon's every night, and making a big swing for two or three weeks at a time in the Grand or United States Hotels, or at the West End. The fathers of our city employees are not rich men as a rule, and the thing don't wash. I don't mean to say, mind you, that these men live on money taken dishonestly from the city, for that, perhaps, could not be proved; but I do mean that their salaries are not big enough to pay for the way they live, and that the fact that they frequent gambling-saloons, are to be seen at the roulette table frequently, and wherever the 'game of chance' holds out a tempting hand, is a significant one.

"How they manage to dress as well as most of them do, sport diamonds and drive fast horses is a thing that would be explained in forty-eight hours if they were the employees of private business firms. But the city employees of the class I speak of make no attempt to cover their tracks. What they do they do openly, for the reason that they are not held to account for their associations, have nothing to fear from being seen nightly in places where no cashier or trusted employee of a bank would care to be seen, and, indeed, so far from being called to account, they not infrequently come across the heads of their departments in these very places. The thing is a scandal, and it is time that those at the head of affairs should look into the references of their employees before they are employed. In many cases I think the reform could be well begun by some of the heads of departments turning over a new leaf themselves."

Blinded.—The thoroughbred stallion Onondaga was recently blinded by a veterinary surgeon at Lexington, Ky., in order to subdue him. He was extremely vicious and all the ordinary efforts at control had failed. Chloroform was administered to him, and while he lay helpless a fine needle was thrust into each eye. Kentucky horsemen differ in opinion about this severe treatment. Some talk of prosecution on a charge of cruelty, while others justify the act. Milt E. Young, the owner of the horse, said to a Cincinnati *Enquirer* correspondent: "Onondaga was so savage that we could do nothing with him. He made it dangerous for every other beast in the stud and every man who went near him. We tried all the common ways of subjugation in vain. It came to a choice between killing him or testing the effect of putting out his eyes." The horse was very ill for weeks after the operation, but has recovered fully, and is sufficiently docile to be easily controlled.

The contract for the Yorktown Monument has been given to the Hallowell Granite Company of Maine. The monument will be 97 feet 2 inches high, and crowned by an allegorical figure 13 feet high.

THE HUMOROUS PAPERS.

WHAT WE FIND IN THEM TO LAUGH OVER.

Two Hinges—A Harmless Snake—The New Arithmetic—A Puzzle—Revenge, Etc.

THE TWO HINGES.

A waiter in a dining saloon placed a sirloin steak in front of a gentleman a few days ago. "That's the toughest piece of meat I ever tackled," exclaimed the man as he put the ice-water pitcher out of the reach of his right elbow, "and General Grant made me eat mule meat off the hind legs in Vicksburg in '63."

The man, seeing that it was useless to try to make an impression on the steak with the knife, sat back in his chair exhausted. After musing a few moments he called the waiter and asked if there was another steak in the place like the one he had before him. He received an answer in the affirmative.

"Bring it right here and two brickbats with it; reckon I'll try a Honolulu sandwich."

"What's dat, sah?"

"Go long and get me another steak."

The waiter obeyed and the man took a newspaper from his pocket, wrapped the steak up in it and went to the cashier's desk with a check for sixty cents.

"Got to catch a train, eh?" exclaimed the cashier; "and haven't time to eat here, eh?"

"No," replied the man, "not exactly. You see, I arrived in New York from New Orleans last week, and the baggage smashers knocked the hinges from my trunk. I am going to replace them with these steaks, and I'll bet $50 that when my trunk gets back to New Orleans there won't be a fibre of my new patent hinges stretched. I'll get square with those baggage-smashers even if I do lose a square meal."

PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

At Cross Keys my horse felt lame, and as night was coming on I gave up the idea of reaching Port Republic and made for the nearest farm-house. The people were kindness itself, and when bed-time came gave me the bedroom off the parlor and a bed so high and wide and luxurious that I was asleep in five minutes. In less than an hour the old farmer rapped on the door and put his head into the room and queried:

"Stranger from Michigan, are ye awake?"

"Yes."

"Is everything all right?"

"Oh, yes."

"You ain't narvous, are ye?"

"Not a bit."

"I just looked in to tell ye that we are bothered a good deal with milk-snakes. The old woman says there was one racing around this room to-day, and she meant to have driven it out but forgot to. They are harmless as kittens, you know, and if you feel one in bed with you don't feel a bit alarmed! Good night."

It was awful good in him, but he doesn't know to this day that I piled out of that bed like a streak o' lightning, got into my clothes, and then skipped through the window and slept in the barn all night.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SOMEWHAT SUGGESTIVE.

Teacher—"What is the noblest animal in the world, and man's best and most useful friend?"

After a painful pause one of the smallest boys in the class raised his voice and said, "the dog, sir."

"Correct," replied the teacher, "but I should have thought that some of you big scholars ought to have answered that."

A very fungus growth spoke up and told the teacher that "the young fellow ought to know better than the rest of the class, for his father keeps a butcher shop."

The school takes thirty minutes for recess.—*Old Timer.*

AN ORIGINAL CALCULATION.

"You can't add different things together," said a school teacher. "If you add a sheep or a cow together it does not make two sheep or two cows."

A little boy held up his hand and said, "I know of two things added together that make one, a man and a lot of whisky."

"And how does that make one? pray tell."

"Why, sir, it makes one man one big fool," was the caustic reply.

A NEWER ARITHMETIC.

A woman placed four pounds of cold meat and eight slices of bread before a tramp. At the end of twenty minutes how much was left?

A young man by swearing off on cigars, tobacco and beer, saved thirty cents per day for six months. How many frog suppers would this give him at $8 per supper?

If it costs $200 for a young lady to learn painting, and she turns out two landscapes worth forty cents apiece, what is the net profit?

An Indiana girl trapped eighty-three rabbits and sold them for thirteen cents each. What was the sum total, and how much did she have left after buying her father a $10 overcoat?

The average woman groans 125 times per hour when suffering with toothache, while the average man utters thirty-five cuss words every seventy seconds. At the end of three hours how far ahead will the woman be?

A man in Richmond wound up an eight-day clock every night for thirteen straight years. How much time, estimating three minutes for each wind, could he have put in at hoeing corn had he known what sort of a clock he had?—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE OHIO WAR.

A farmer residing in Central Ohio recently visited his son, who owns a farm in one of the best grass counties in the Empire State, and the son one day remarked that he had lost money baling and shipping hay. The old man looked the press over and said it was a good one, and examined the hay and pronounced it good timothy, and then opened a bale of hay to see how it was packed.

"Where's the weeds?" he asked, as he separated the layers.

"Weeds? Why, we don't put in any."

"No old straw down here?"

"Not a bit."

"No stones or dirt?"

"None, father."

"And instead of using water-soaked timber to hide your bales, you go and wrap 'em with light wire. John Henry, it's a wonder to me that you have kept yourself out of the poorhouse."

AN EDITOR'S FORBEARANCE.

The editor of a railway journal was recently brought before a Police Justice charged with having thrown a large inkstand, two ten-pound paper-weights and sundry other missiles at the head of a visitor to his office, inflicting painful injuries. It appears that the person assaulted was the inventor of an automatic car-coupler, and had called on the editor for the purpose of exhibiting a model of his device and explaining its operation. On learning this fact the magistrate declined to hear any further testimony, and fined the complainant one thousand dollars; observing that it gave him pleasure to recognize in the conduct of the journalist on the occasion referred to an example of forbearance under singularly exasperating circumstances which he believed to be almost without a parallel.—*Puck.*

SOLVED THE PUZZLE.

The other night a merchant in a village in Ohio was discovered in his store at an unusually late hour, and in reply to inquiries he said:

"My confidential clerk is missing."

"And what of it?"

"Why, I'm looking over the books, but they seem to be all square."

"Have you counted you cash?"

"Yes, and it is correct to a dollar."

"Looked over your bank book?"

"I have, and it is satisfactory. That's the puzzle, you see. He's skipped, and I can't make out what for."

"Been home since noon?"

"No."

"Perhaps he has eloped with your wife."

"Lands alive! but it may be so! If it is, then the puzzle will be solved."

He hurried home, and it was so, and he felt a great anxiety off his mind.—*Wall Street News.*

A DEATH-BLOW.

"I cannot agree with my neighbor," said a citizen as he consulted a lawyer the other day.

"Build a fence fourteen feet high between you," promptly returned the lawyer.

"Yes, but it would shut out all my light."

"Can't you raise your roof so as to make his chimneys smoke?"

"I'm afraid my foundations wouldn't stand it."

"Keep your piano going."

"I do, but he has an organ."

"Set the police after him for his ash-heaps."

"I have too many of my own."

"Let's see—let's see!" mused the puzzled lawyer. "Say, suggest to some of his friends to get up a surprise party on him!"

"By George! I'll do it! That's just the checker! I'll have the thing fixed this very week! Here's your $5, and I'm much obliged besides. Revenge is mine at last!"

A WASHINGTON STORY.

The story comes from Washington that a few days ago, when a $1,200 employee of the Senate died, Sergeant-at-Arms Bright received an application for the vacancy. Colonel Bright read the recommendation, and said at once: "Very well, you can have the place." The applicant was evidently astonished, and asked, "When can I take hold?" "You can begin to-day," began Colonel Bright; "but let me explain the situation. You see, when Mr. St. John was buried it left his $1,200 place vacant. The next man to him, a very capable one, receiving $900, was promoted. A laborer next below him at $750, stepped into the $900 place, and a man under him was then lifted a little, and so on through the whole lot, until the place really left vacant by the death of Mr. St. John is a place in the stable to curry horses at $1 a day. You can have that, and begin work at once." The applicant withdrew.

A CONUNDRUM.

This from the Boston *Transcript* contains a conundrum that puzzles many a philosopher through life: "A father was advising his very small son not long ago against the sin of selfishness—that he must never hesitate to grant favors and be generally obliging wherever he could. The boy listened, then said: 'I would like to do everything you tell me, father; but there's a fellow at school just like what you've described. Everybody says he's an obliging fellow, but nobody—not even the teacher—treats him as if he was any account. Now, I don't want people to take me for a no-account fellow!'"

That Settles It.—The President, it appears, worshiped very industriously in Florida on Sunday—at the Episcopal Church in the morning, at the Catholic in the afternoon, and at the colored Methodist in the evening. In this way he not only showed the breadth of his theological grasp, but furnished proof that he was not out fishing on that Sunday.

Pulled It.—After the wheat came up on a Kentucky farm, a sleet storm covered the field with ice. Before this melted a flood swept over, and the ice, rising to the surface of the water, pulled every blade of wheat out of the ground and carried it away.

HAPPY BABY
SOOTHING SYRUP
180,137 Bottles Used
by the mothers of the United States during the last six months.

The "Happy Baby" is the only Soothing Syrup in the world which contains no opiates or stimulating drugs, and can be used by mothers with perfect safety for children while Teething, or troubled with Croup, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, &c., &c. It quiets the nerves and gives the child that natural sleep which promotes the health of both mother and child. If your druggist does not keep it, have him get it where he gets his medicines, and do not take anything else.

☞Prepared by WOMEN'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Buffalo, N. Y., and sold by Druggists. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

☞For Sale by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston, Mass.

MEREDITH MATTERS.

A grand masquerade ball was held at the Town Hall Tuesday evening, April 24th, under the auspices of Dustin's orchestra, twelve couples appearing in the grand march.

The funeral of Joseph Prescott took place Tuesday afternoon at the Congregational church, at 2 P. M., under the auspices of George S. Crum Post, G. A. R., Mr. Prescott being a member of that body. The Post turned out in large numbers. Representatives from O. W. Keyes Post, of Ashland, were present.

The Amity Club give a grand ball at the Town Hall, May eve, April 30th, which promises to be the crowning event of the season. Delegations from Laconia, Lake Village and Ashland are making preparations to be present. Story's orchestra, with L. B. Hull, prompter, will be in attendance.

Jack Chase has sweet corn 5 inches high.

The school in district No. 9 and 10 open Monday.

Charles Pickering has moved into the Lyman Veasie house.

Rev. George Chamberlin has been assisting in the meetings at the Centre.

The Good Templars at the Centre hold their meetings Thursday night and the membership is rapidly increasing.

The weather was rather adverse to the late masquerade ball.

A. A. Kidder & Son have hung out a large tea kettle. There are prizes for guessing its capacity, but goods must be purchased first.

Washington avenue is a new street leading to C. D. Malone's and H. E. Dustin's new houses.

Hodgson's smoke stack burned out Monday afternoon, causing some alarm but no damage. The bursting of the hose leading from the force pump wet quite a number.

A. V. Pomeroy wants to sell out his business.

The new street lamps are put up. They are to burn and have no chimneys.

T. B. Nichols' restaurant is no more.

W. G. Mack has returned from Littleton to work again for E. C. Mansfield.

E. C. Mansfield has been to Boston.

The E. W. Doe builds are to be repaired.

Concrete is to be laid in front of the Town Hall and about Sam Hodgson's buildings.

J. T. Sturtevant is going to build a two tenement house with French roof.

C. A. McCrillis has a new sign.

The ice in the lake melted rapidly the first of the week.

M. G. Webster has a cow that gives 20 pounds of milk per day, and 10 pounds of butter per week.

Rev. J. B. Davis exchanged last Sa[illegible] Rev. Mr. Scribner, of Sanbornton. [illegible] with

Mrs. O. M. Burleigh has mo[illegible] most recently occupied b[illegible] [illegible]ed into the tenement Jacob Smith's hou[illegible], Mrs. J. H. moves.

The North ch[illegible] is being repaired. [illegible] inside. [illegible]rch parsonage is being fixed up

J. P. [illegible]

D[illegible] Choate is going to move into Sam Hodgson's house on Canal street.

A. A. Kidder's house has been painted.

The travelling is good.

The lakes are high.

Smelting is now in order.

Four of Mr. and Mrs. Oren Roberts' children are sick with the measles.

Kate Chase's house narrowly escaped being burned the other forenoon by reason of a fire in one of the chambers, a hole being burned through the roof. His father's house would [illegible] have burned also, as they are connected, if it had not been put out.

C. E. Swain recently lost a valuable hog.

Hodgson paid out considerable gold last Saturday.

It is reported that Dr. Mason, of Laconia, will come here to practice.

Miss Ena Dalmore had a forefinger badly hurt in the mill the other day.

The Amity Club ball occurs next Tuesday evening.

E. G. Cate has left the mill at the Centre.

Miss Wheelock of Wells River, is substituting for Miss Addie Burleigh in the telegraph office.

ASHLAND ALLEGATIONS.

J. M. Cotton is talking of putting up a band stand on the corner of his lawn by the hotel. A good idea, Mell. Don't forget now!

Mrs. L. B. Hall started for Boston Saturday, April 21st.

Drum major James has returned from Boston, where he went to purchase uniforms.

The following names were drawn as jury: J. H. Eastman, J. F. Keyes, T. P. Woodman, D. H. Ames.

Hall's orchestra plays for a May ball at Jones' Hall, Rumney, May night; also at Woodsville, Thursday evening, May 3rd.

Hall's orchestra has taken an engagement for the 4th of July at North Haverhill.

A good enterprise is started, that of getting a piano for the Town Hall.

Mrs. Arabella Baker is having her house painted and repaired.

School commenced Monday, April 23rd. DeWitt C. Durgin, master.

Come, Allie Weeks, it is about time to be getting up to Shepard Hill!

P. L. Moore is soon to move into the house, recently occupied by B. F. Robinson, near the cemetery.

The Golden Rule Association gave a magic lantern entertainment in Vestry Hall, Tuesday evening, with a good attendance.

We will only notice the celebration of the 64th anniversary of Grafton Lodge, I. O. O. F., last night in the Town Hall, and give further particulars in our next issue.

It was voted to raise $100 for insuring the school house at the recent meeting.

Gilbert H. Gilmore got quite a wetting at Union Bridge last Monday, by falling into the river.

Miss Clarinda Plaisted is no better.

Mrs. John Ernest has sold her piano to a party who is to put it into the Town Hall.

S. C. Baker is again drying leatherboard in the field.

The E. W's. meet next Thursday evening with Mrs. William Bateman.

Abel Mitchell is able to be out once more.

Ede T. Plaisted has been visiting in New Hampton.

Miss Marta Kenner, of Maine, has been visiting her brother, G. C. Rowe.

Mrs. John Jewett and Mrs. Amanda C. Hersey, mother and daughter, have been here recently.

Thos. N. Hughes, J. F. Hockins and postmaster Clapp, have had their buildings painted.

Mrs. J. K. Emery remains about the same.

Miss Clara Pierce has gone to Boston.

A stable is being built for Frank L. Thompson.

C. H. Daniels, of Littleton, was here recently.

Rev. Mr. Jones is visiting in Boston.

The Busy Bees meet to-day with Mrs. Ada Carr.

The sum of 25 cts. cash, or more, will be paid to any person in any town for each account of fire, accident or other important item that concerns life or property, if sent immediately by mail, telephone or telegraph, (the former preferable when ever possible because cheaper) to Box 249, Plymouth, N. H. jesafnov23

The date of the great eclipse was 1869.

PLYMOUTH.

C. J. Gould has lately been to Boston.

W. F. Currier is working on the drive.

Mrs. Dr. Rogers has returned from Concord.

Mr. Lewis Sargent is very sick with slow fever.

Mrs D. C. Knowles has been in Hartford, Conn.

Mason & Weeks store wagon has been newly painted.

Rev. Mr. Griffin and family of Alexandria were here Thursday.

Will Walker carries the mail between the post office and the depot.

The next term of Miss Flander's school will commence Tuesday, May 8.

Frank E. Blodgett has become agent for the Columbia bi-cycle here.

The residence of the late Hon. Joseph Burrows has been newly painted.

C. A. Jewell is the successor to the late law firm of Burrows & Jewell.

Rev. J. C. Rollins of this place will preach at the Congregational church to-morrow.

J. H. Gill has recently found some talcose slate, which is quite rare here, near his house.

There were no services at the Methodist church on account of conference, last Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Knowles will preach here another year greatly to the delight of his many friends.

Mrs. Charles McQuesten and Mrs. Jerry Elliott returned to their homes in California, last Tuesday.

It is said that the fare to the future Campton depot near the village will be 40 cents.

H. E. Dole has ceased acting as clerk for W. C. Sherman and is at his home in Campton village.

A number of our Odd Fellows attended the recent meeting of the Grand Lodge of the State, at Concord.

J. W. Piper has sold his horse Prince, owned by him for about five years to Davis & Sargent for $225.

It is said the new railroad restaurant is to be 120 feet long, one story high, of brick, and have the express office in the north end.

Don't be discouraged about the poor prospect for maple sugar this spring. Mr. Jefferson Adams is going to make after haying.

Moses Sargent is making various improvements about his premises, including the removal of the M. C. Corliss blacksmith shop.

A quantity of logs was rolled into the river the first of the week from the Holderness side, just below the brook draining the moat.

The Marquis of Lorne, ruler of the Dominion of Canada, with his wife, the Princess Louise passed northward through here the other night.

The dimensions of Jason Clark's new house opposite the railroad boarding house at the south end of Baker's river bridge have been staked out.

The last of the logs disappeared from here Thursday afternoon. Progress was slow, falling water having stranded many high and dry. The drive is now past Bristol.

The Odd Fellows lately [illegible] tions of sympathy wi[illegible] [illegible]ssed resolu- the recent death o[illegible] C. J. Gould on Raymond, P[illegible] his daughter. W. H. were D[illegible] [illegible]d. Smythe, and J. C. Chase [illegible] committee.

[illegible]uring the past winter J. C. Berry has cut a fine granite monument about 5 feet square by 20 high. It is composed of eight pieces, has a handsome urn on its apex, is highly polished and altogether is a superior piece of workmanship. It is valued at about $1,000, and may be seen at his residence.

W. C. Sherman has lately painted two more elegant little animal pieces. One represents a hunter crouching down near his white saddle horse and firing at a distant deer in a mountain glen, while the other is that of a steer's head, peering over some broken limbs of trees lying on the ground. The coloring, expression and posture of both are very fine.

Miss Rosa Avery, about 19 years old, living on Mill street, ran a glove needle into her left side Saturday morning and died about 24 hours later. Most of the needle was removed, but either a small piece penetrated her heart or she died of excitement in consequence, it being disputed which it was. She was ill previously and had the best medical attendance. The funeral occurred Tuesday afternoon at the house.

At a meeting of the citizens of Bristol, recently, it was voted to give notice that an application will be made at the next session of the legislature for a charter for a railroad from some point on the Northern railroad in Bristol to some point on the line of the B. C. and M. railroad in Bridgewater, Ashland, or Plymouth, and that a renewal of the charter of the New Hampshire Central railroad be asked for.

The ladies of Plymouth and vicinity in good numbers attended Mrs. S. J. Brown's spring opening, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, April 24, 25, and 26, in Tufts' block, at the rooms formerly used for millinery. She was there three days with a full line of new goods, and gave special attention to showing goods and taking orders. The shop will be closed till May 10, as she will be in Boston till that time. Ladies wishing their orders filled or work done in Boston, can accomplish it by calling. Hats taken for the bleachery, orders for hair, orders for stamping for embroidery, cleansing lace and restoring crape. All of which will be promptly and faithfully attended to by Mrs. S. J. Brown. jesalt

The annual fire precinct meeting occurs at the Town Hall, May 8, at 7 o'clock. The warrant is posted on the hose house door and is signed by Alvin Burleigh, John Mason, A. W. Avery and J. C. Chase, as firewards. The usual officers, moderator, clerk, firewards, etc., are to be elected, money is to be voted to pay water rent, etc., to purchase hose, hooks, ladders, etc., if needed, and to pay the firemen. Some action is to [illegible] taken in regard to the imperfect act[illegible] of hydrants and shutting off water, [illegible] cisco reports will be heard, the ne[illegible] Va- agents and committee chosen an[illegible] necessary tempt made to change the [illegible] of an annual meeting. These are [illegible] of the [illegible] 10 articles in the warrant.

Your correspondent [illegible] informed that the annual drive of [illegible] logs of which so much is said in Ma[illegible] and N. H. newspapers is progres[illegible] finely. The drive was started ten [illegible] days earlier than the Company cont[illegible]mplated, on account of the urgent a[illegible]vice of J. W. Morrison, the Agent. M[illegible] M. is now settling with the men who cut and delivered logs last winter. But very little money is used in settling what has not been paid; the men receive in checks on Appleton National Bank and Pemigewasset Bank. Messrs. Eastman and Spaulding of Rumney, will receive two thousand eight hundred dollars for their winter's work. Riddel.

Why the Maple Sugar Crop Failed.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Globe.]

Plymouth, N. H., April 20.—The great body of snow which fell the past winter and the warm weather of the past three weeks have combined to make the maple sugar season a dead failure, the snow by keeping the ground open, and the warm weather by preventing the freezing of the ground nights, without which sap will not run in sufficient quantities to pay for gathering it. Cold nights, followed by mellow northwest winds, will produce the greatest amount of sap, and seasons are on record where, these conditions prevailing, the manufacture of sugar has been continued till May, when not a particle of snow remained on the ground. Nearly every farm in this section of the State has an "orchard" of from 100 to 1,800 trees, and the proprietors always reckon on the receipts from the sugar for the payment of taxes, etc. This season will work great hardship, many farmers having made not over 100 pounds, while one of the most extensive places in this region, situated in Campton, has produced 700 pounds against over two tons last year.

Mrs. Pelatiah Russell has been ill.

The hydrants have been uncovered.

Rev. Mr. Peck preached last Sabbath.

Charles W. Hazelton, of Turner's Falls, Mass., has lately been here.

J. W. Piper has recently received a large lot of new canned goods.

Rev. Mr. Knowles was quite prominent at the late Concord conference.

Mrs. Joseph Burrows has partially recovered from her late illness.

H. S. Chase cut 500,000 feet of lumber at West Campton during the last season.

The first meeting of the new band occurs to-night in M. A. Ferrin's glove shop.

Oneshare of Plymouth telephone stock for sale. Box 249, Plymouth, N. H. jesatfapril18

Rev. Mr. Shinn's subject to-morrow will be "The Parable of the Wheat and the Tares."

Fred Stanyan is once more at work in the railroad office.

The hose company was out for practice at the hydrants Thursday night for the first time this season.

It is rumored that the office of General Manager is to be abolished now that Joseph A. Dodge, Esq., has resigned.

Rev. Arthur W. L. Nelson, well-known here and now a student at Tilton, is to supply Weirs the coming season.

There was quite a little fall of snow Tuesday night and many high places previously nearly bare became white again.

Rev. J. E. Robbins, formerly located here, is to preach in Portsmouth, and Rev. J. H. Holmes another year at the first church. Concord.

Found.—A hammer to a sewing machine was picked up near C. Keniston's by T. E. A. Morrill, and may be had by inquiring at this office.

The earth obtained by digging down the bank above the Pemigewasset House, is being used to build out the railroad yard opposite, so as to give more track room.

The Chapin Society will give an entertainment, May 22nd, consisting of a temperance drama and farce. Music will be furnished by the Adams' family orchestra, of West Rumney.

Owing to high water the logs made good progress the first of the week but not so much later, as the river fell. Work was active at the Falls Sunday and many were there to see the sights.

Mrs. Kate B. Smith, who has been stopping in Concord and vicin[illegible]ty the past winter, has returned [illegible]me. Her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Sanborn, and little son Hugh, of Henniker, came home with her.

The jurors for the M[illegible] term of court are F. H. Weeks, C[illegible] W. George and J. P. Huckins for [illegible] first and second weeks, and S. M[illegible] Spencer, E. B. Hodge and Hiram Cl[illegible], for the third week.

All persons who finally refuse to pay what they owe this establishment, after they have been given every opportunity to do so, will have their names and residences published with certain comments, specimens of which have previously been given. jesatfapril17

A woman from Campton, it is said, was brought here by another woman in season to take the three o'clock morning train one day this week, and a case of elopement is reported, as the injured husband was here soon after making inquiries for the faithless spouse who had about $125, in money, besides other articles, mostly his.

Low Prices Tell on Dress Goods.

The low prices which have caused such a sensation at C. M. Boynton's Dry Goods Store, Concord, N. H., will be continued. Now on cheap goods we have placed 10,000 yards of our 25 cent goods at only 17 cents. Also all our 15 and 12 1-2 cent goods at 10 cents. Samples sent if return postage is enclosed, or visit his store early and get a harvest in prices. jesalt

Horace Wells, while returning from Rumney with a horse led behind the carriage had a lively experience. He had just bought the animal and soon after a small dog barked too near the horse, causing it to climb into back of the buggy, which was badly smashed, one wheel came to pieces except the hub and tire, while Mr. Wells was spilled in the road, but the other man in the vehicle managed to retain his seat during the racket, which subsided at length.

Notice.—At a regular meeting of Plymouth Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 66, it was voted to extend an invitation to the members and families of the annexed associations to be present at the anniversary exercises of their Lodge, at Normal School Hall, Thursday evening, May 3rd. Lodges invited: Olive Branch Lodge, F. & A. M.; Pemigewasset R. A. Chapter; Omega Council, R. & S. M.; Pemigewasset Lodge, K. of H.

Al Willoughby, Secy.

Plymouth Bakery.—The Plymouth Bakery and Boarding House, run by Emmons & Wells, is a first-class place to go to board. They have just started in business and yet they have all the custom they want to attend to, even now. They have leased the rooms over the Highland street blacksmith shop and have furnished them in a very nice and homelike manner, so that the boarders may be contented. The sitting room, on the southeast corner, is very nicely fitted up with fi[illegible] upholstered furniture, marble top [illegible] centre table, ottomans, etc. The floor [illegible] covered with a very nice carpet of w[illegible] warm colors, and books and periodicals [illegible] adorn the table. Among them we [illegible] two very pretty card albums, filled [illegible] with a choice collection of fancy car[illegible]. In fine it is extra nice, and any[illegible] one who wishes a good boarding pla[illegible] will do well to give them a trial. [illegible] know what we say from our pe[illegible] [illegible]nal experience. G.

Annual M[illegible]eting of Langdon Park Association.

N[illegible]ce is hereby given that the annual me[illegible]ting of the Langdon Park Association [illegible]l be held at the office of Charles A. Jewell in Plymouth, Tuesday, May 1st, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., to act upon the following subjects, viz:

I. To choose a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and three Directors for the ensuing year.

II. To hear the reports of the Treasurer, Directors, and any Agents or Committees heretofore chosen, and pass any vote relating thereto.

III. To see if the Association will ratify any lease or contract relating to the land of said Association heretofore made, and pass any vote thereto.

IV. To choose all necessary Agents and Committees, and transact any other business relating to the interest of said Association. Charles A. Jewell, President.

C. H. Kimball, Secretary.

HOLDERNESS.

N. B. Whitten has put a soda fountain in his store.

The maple sugar crop is estimated at about one third as much as usual.

Our jurymen for the trial term of Supreme Court to be holden at Plymouth, are as follows: first week, John H Morse, William R. Davison; second week, the same; Benjamin F. Mudgett, Timothy B. Sanborn for the remainder of the term.

Our jurymen for the U. S. Circuit Court to be holden at Portsmouth, are Nathaniel S. Bailey, grand, and George F. Cummings, petit juror.

The collector has advertised rather more freely than usual this spring, which of course means more "cusses." B.

Illustrated book of CAGE BIRDS mailed for 3-cent stamp. Bird Food Co., 237 South 8th St., Philadelphia. jlmapril24

There are 2750 languages.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, whooping cough, croup, influenza, consumption, and all disease of the throat, lungs and chest. 50c and $1 a bottle. jsdmapril19

A league is three miles.

RUMNEY.

The old Farce, entitled "The Union of the Churches," by the author of "Forgive, but not forget," has just been enacted here with the usual success, but was not encored. This piece has been brought out semi-occasionally for the last fifteen years, with now and then a new leading man, by societies theoretically and practically opposed to all theatricals, with a persistence worthy of a better cause.

Charles Pease has purchased the Tennant stand for $1500.

Rev. J. K. Chase, Baptist, formerly a pastor here, has been obliged to leave the ministry on account of ill health. A long sea voyage is contemplated. His present address is Amesbury, Mass.

Complaint for breaking and entering the bank building occupied by Wallace and Craig, was brought before Justice Baker on Monday. As it proved to be a sand-bank no arrests were made.

Joseph Moulton has purchased the Col. Farr farm.

Mrs. Sylvester Jones formerly Miss Eva Dickinson is dangerously ill at her home in Lebanon.

S. H. Quincy held an auction at his former residence on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Chase will soon occupy the house.

Mrs. Jonathan Hardy has purchased the Joseph Doe homestead. D.

H. W. Keniston & Son are doing a good business in stone work this spring, keeping four men at work all the time.

Mr. J. W. Peppard has bought the Joseph Doe place, and Mr. Jonathan Hardy's family move into it this week.

Blacksmith Morrison will soon move his family into the upstairs tenement of the Tennant house, which has recently been purchased by Charles Pease.

We understand that after Mr. Quincy has his auction Charles Chase is intending to move into Mr. Q's. former residence.

Mr. J. Abbott & Son have furnished their new store with a full line of millinery goods, and dressmaking is done to order.

D. F. Hall, Deacon Stevens and Lewis Hall of West Rumney are the jury drawn from town to go to Portsmouth.

Monday morning D. F. Hall planted a piece of potatoes.

A. C. Emerson finished sowing his onion seeds last Tuesday week.

Mrs. Geo. P. French is quite ill.

A paper from Manchester, Mass. has the following interesting item:—Family Reunion.—A pleasant feature of the past week has been the reunion of the Quincy families, both coming from Rumney, N. H., entering heartily into the town's interest and promoting sociability and new life. The two brothers married sisters, thus doubling the strength of relationship. A son of each family has been home the past week completing the family circle. A great drawback to entire happiness has been Mr. Josiah Quincy suffering from an attack of neuralgia, extreme in its intensity, but he is much better, and hopes are entertained that the pain will not return.

A $20.00 BIBLE REWARD.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly offer twelve valuable rewards in their Monthly for May, among which is the following:

We will give $20.00 in gold to the person telling us which is the shortest chapter in the New Testament Scriptures (not the New Revision) by May 10th, 1883. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner May 15th, 1883. Persons trying for the reward must send 50 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the May Monthly, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published, and in which several more valuable rewards will be offered. Address, Rutledge Publishing Company, Easton, Penn. sit

M. M. ROBINSON,
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles and Fancy Goods. Repairing a Specialty.
Lake Village, N. H. e

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is the safest and best; acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of black or brown; does not stain the skin; easily applied. A standard preparation; favorite upon every well appointed toilet for lady or gentleman. Sold by all druggists and applied by all hair dressers. J. CRISTADORO, 95 William Street, New York.

ELISHA HODGE
Manufacturer of
BOOTS & SHOES.
All kinds of Repairing done promptly and in a workmanlike manner. ma26a

REBECCA DEANE'S

WEEKLY PRICE LIST.

1.	Granulated sugar,	10
2.	Brown sugar,	8
3.	Butter,	25
4.	Cheese,	17
5.	Eggs,	28
6.	Meal,	1 65
7.	Shorts, per 100 lbs.,	1 35
8.	Flour, best St. Louis,	6 50
9.	Beans, bush.,	3 5
10.	Cod fish, per lb.,	7
11.	Potatoes, bush.,	70
12.	Dried apple, per lb.,	05
13.	Lard,	16
14.	Pork,	14
15.	Maple sugar,	10
16.	Vinegar,	18
17.	Tea,	45 to 65
18.	Coffee, best Java,	30
19.	Soda,	06
20.	St. Johnsbury crackers	12
21.	Kerosene oil, gal.,	15
22.	Chicken, per lb.,	15
23.	Turkey,	18
24.	Old hen,	12 1-2
25.	Honey,	25

ELY'S
CREAM BALM
CATARRH
HEAD

CATARRH DIRECTIONS.
Insert with little finger a particle into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing and healing the diseased membrane.
CREAM BALM
causes healthy secretions, allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell. Great relief realized by a few applications.
HAY-FEVER
A thorough treatment cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, &c.
Unequaled for colds in the head.
[illegible]
ELYS' CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.

MRS. VAN BUREN'S

LADIES' TONIC.
The Great Female Remedy.
The Favorite Prescription of the
Women's Medical Institute,
BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.,
For Leucorrhoea, or Whites; Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb; Prolapsus or Falling of the Womb; Irregularities, Flooding, Sick Headache, Kidney Complaints, Barrenness, Painful and Irregular Menstruation and Amenorrhoea.
For making labor easy, as a tonic for mothers when nursing children, or through change of life, this preparation has NO EQUAL in the WORLD.
If you have tried other remedies without success, do not be discouraged, but give "Ladies' Tonic" a single trial. It never fails to give quick and permanent relief.
If you are troubled with any weakness or complaint common to our sex, lay aside the doctor's prescription for once, and try "Ladies' Tonic," which we guarantee will positively cure you.
$500 will be given for any case of Female Weakness or Inability which "Ladies' Tonic" will not cure. This is a bona fide offer, made by responsible ladies, who know from experience what "Ladies' Tonic" can do.
Sold by Druggists. PRICE, $1.00.
The Women's Medical Institute is an association of prominent Lady Physicians, who have successfully treated the diseases common to their sex, for years. Wives, Mothers and Daughters can obtain advice concerning their health and diseases by mail, free, by sending symptoms and description of disease. Send two three-cent stamps for our pamphlet to women. Address Women's Medical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.
(Mention this paper.)
☞For Sale by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston, Mass.

Much distress and sickness attributed to dyspepsia and chronic diarrhoea is occasioned by humor in the stomach. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy.

A days' journey is 33 1-3 miles!

Work given out. On receipt of your address we will make an offer by which you can earn $3 to $7 evenings, at your home. Men, Women, Boys or Girls can do it. H. B. Wilkinson & Co., 195 and 197 Fulton Street, New York. jo a6mapril18

A palm is three inches.

The treaty with Japan was in 1854.

A span is 10 5-8 inches.

The agent of a Charitable Institution will be in town on, or about the 3rd of May for the purpose of obtaining homes for children, boys and girls aged from 5 to 12 years. Those in want of such, please send address to this office, and the agent will call on you. jtmay5

A fathom is six feet.

Important to the Sick.

To those who have used Sweedish Remedies, they know full well the value of them. To those who from prejudice have not used them, we can say that they are the very best medicines for the diseases which they are recommended. Sweedish Lung Balsam cures coughs, colds and all diseases of the lungs. When taken together with Sweedish Botanic Compound (the great blood purifier), it will cure consumption in the first and second stages. jtfjan11

John Calvin died in 1564.

Frank Leslie's

Popular Monthly

The May number is filled with matter of the most interesting and attractive character; the illustrations are profuse, and the colored frontispiece, "The Little Mischief Makers" from Blume's painting, is really worth more than the price of the magazine. Among the profusely illustrated articles are "The Shadows which Threaten France," by Richard B. Kimball; "Fools and Jesters," and "The British Museum," by N. Robinson; "Shall the Buffalo Go?" Reminiscences of an old Buffalo Hunter. "Freiburg"; "Transit of Venus," etc., etc. The thrilling romance, "The beautiful Countess of Clairville," is continued, and there are short stories, sketches, etc., by W. J. Morgan, David Best, Walter E. McCann, Henry C. Ewart, etc. Most of the poems are tastefully illustrated, and are from the pens of Julie Goddard, John F. Waller, and other favorite writers. A single copy is only 25 cents, or $3 a year postpaid. Address, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

A Model Millinery Mart.

Hardly a more complete contrast could be conceived than the gloom and dreariness out doors yesterday, and the bright and cosy interior of Mrs. D. B. Jones' millinery establishment, Centennial block, filled with all the lovely creations of the milliner's art which delight the heart, and we had almost said soul, of feminity. The large and well-arranged store is literally full of goods, placed advantageously to show their true beauty, and render comparison and selection possible. The tendency of fashion is decidedly towards colors. But little black will be worn; crushed strawberry, terra-cotta, bronze-green, wood and partridge brown, with all imaginable variations of tint, being some of the most stylish tints in millinery. Among the many new styles of hats the "Toralla," "Romance," "Fabrique," and "Cute," were particularly noticed; and in bonnets the "Theo," "Tip Top," "Sun Flower," etc. A specialty at this store is made of the manufacture of human hair goods, and by arrangements made, hair for switches, etc., left one day, can be delivered the next day or next but one, finished in the highest style of the art. A full line of manufactured hair goods is also carried. A department with which every lady can not fail to be delighted is that containing a complete assortment of Germantown worsteds, crewels, and every article required in fancy needlework. Mrs. Jones deals exclusively with Horsford whose name as the manufacturer of any article is a guarantee of its being the best thing in the market.—Concord *Blade.*

BORN.

In Groton, April 17, to Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Wheet, a daughter.

In West Plymouth, April, 7, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cummings, a daughter.

MARRIED.

In Plymouth, April 8, by Rev. Q. H. Shinn, Edward A. Bagley, of Thornton, and Geneva G. Flanders, of Campton.

In Elgin, Ill., April 14th, at the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst of the First M. E. church, Arthur W. McDonald, of Plymouth, N. H., and Miss Addie J. Herrick, of Waterbury, Vt.

DIED.

In Wentworth, April 21, of pneumonia, E. Winthrop Gove, aged 5 years, 9 months.

In Bridgewater, April 14, Mrs. Julia (Gordon) Barrett, wife of Deacon Luther Barrett, aged 73 years.

HON. HENRY WILLIAM BLAIR.

Henry William Blair, son of William Henry and Lois (Baker) Blair, was born in Campton, December 6, 1834. On his father's side he traces his descent from a Scotch-Irish emigrant ancestor, who first settled in Londonderry. The family, in company with the Coxes, Shepards and Livermores, were among the first settlers of the Pemigewasset valley. Mr. William H. Blair was born in Campton, was a teacher in his youth, married and settled in Campton, and died there December 8, 1836, from injuries received by the falling of the frame of a building. Mrs Lois Blair was a descendent of the Bakers of Cam[illegible]lla, of an influential family in Campton, a teacher before her marriage, a fine singer, "gifted with remarkable mental endowments and rare sweetness of disposition." She died in 1846. Four children blessed their union:

1. Hannah Palmer Blair, born 1830; died 1843.
2. Moses Baker Blair, born 1832; died 183[illegible].
3. Henry W. Blair, born Dec. 6, 1834.
4. Lois Esther Blair, born May 27, 1837; married John Henry Giles, of Chelsea, Mass.

The untimely death of the husband and father left his widow and family very poor; they were obliged to separate. At the early age of eight, Henry was taken into the family of Richard Bartlett, of Campton, with whom he remained until he was seventeen years of age, laboring upon the farm and enjoying the usual privileges of country common schools. He had a home with the Bartletts until he came of age.

Mr. Blair often speaks of his home with the Bartletts, and always in terms of the highest respect, affection and gratitude. Mr. Bartlett was a nephew of William Bartlett, the merchant prince of Newburyport during the early years of the country, two of whose brothers Ebenezer and David, emigrated to Campton and were among the most upright and honored of the earlier settlers of that town. Their descendents were numerous and influential in that vicinity and in every community where they have resided. Mr. Richard Bartlett died in 1830; Mrs. Bartlett, honored and beloved by everybody is now the wife of Dea. Norris, of Meredith Village.

In the midst of the grand and sublime scenery of his native valley young Blair was maturing a noble character, a sound intellect, and a healthy body. He was a pupil of the Holmes academy, at Plymouth, two fall terms in 1851-52, and under the instruction of the principal, Rev. James H. Shepard, made rapid progress in his studies. His ambition was aroused, his thirst for knowledge was insatiable, and he resolved to receive the benefits of a collegiate education, unaided save by his clear brain and active muscles. His struggle was heroic; early and late he toiled with head and hands to accomplish his chosen purpose. From the time he was seventeen, he labored, taught school, canvassed and studied, until his health gave out and he was prostrated on a bed of sickness. For five years his indomitable will sustained him, and not without a pang did he relinquish his design. Upon the advice of his friend Samuel A. Burns, himself a distinguished teacher, he decided to enter upon the study of the legal profession with the preparation he had already acquired, and accordingly May 1, 1856, he entered the office of William Leverett, esquire, Plymouth, and for three years pursued his studies under the advice and tuition of that able lawyer. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and associated himself with his instructor in the practice of his profession. The next year he was appointed to his first office, county solicitor for Grafton county.

From the first Mr. Blair was a thorough going Republican. An instinctive hatred of slavery and all its attendant iniquites inspired him as a boy to look eagerly forward to the time when he could join the war fare against it, and when he reached his majority he lost no occasion to declare, by voice and vote, his convictions upon the subject. When the slaveholders raised the standard of revolt against the government he had just begun to reap the fruits of his early struggles and see the realization of his boyish dreams of success in his profession; but every call for men served to render him uncomfortable at home, and while the twelfth regiment was being recruited, he put away his books and briefs and tried to join it, but failed to pass the surgeon's examination. He then enlisted as a private in the fifteenth regiment, and was chosen captain of Company B. Before leaving the state he was commissioned major by Gov. Berry, in which capacity he went to Louisiana. Soon after his arrival there the disability of his superior officers left him in command of the regiment, and from that time the drill and discipline which made it one of the best in the service were his work. In the assault upon Port Hudson, in May, 1863, he was severely wounded by a minie ball in the right arm, and was carried to the hospital to recover; but, learning a few days later that another attack on that rebel stronghold was to be made, he insisted on disregarding the commands of the surgeons by joining his command, and, with his arm in a sling, led his men, who had the head of the column, in the ill fated charge of June 14. Here he was shot again in the same arm by a bullet, which tore open the old wound; but he refused to leave his troops, and remained with them until he could take them from the field. About this time he was promoted to be lieutenant colonel of the regiment, and, as such, brought it home when its term of service had expired. He reached Concord little more than a bodily wreck, and for some weeks his life hung by a thread; but careful nursing by his devoted wife and friends restored him to sufficient strength to warrant his removal to his old home on the banks of the Pemigewasset.

Chief Justice Doe put aside his judicial work, came to Concord, and for some days carefully watched and waited on his friend with the tender ness of a woman until the greatest danger was over. Hon. J. D. Sleeper was constant in his delicate and affectionate attentions to the wounded man. Mr. Blair has often said that to these two men he felt largely indebted for his life.

A long season of suffering and disability from wounds and disease contracted in the army followed his return; but he gradually regained his health sufficiently to resume the practice of law at Plymouth, in which the court records show him to have been remarkably successful. He had a legal mind, had fitted himself for the bar with great thoroughness, prepared his cases carefully and patiently, and managed them skillfully, seldom failing to obtain a verdict. The Grafton county bar was at that time noted for the ability and learning of its members, and he was rapidly working his way to a prominent place among them, when he turned aside to enter political life,—a step which many of the eminent men with whom he was associated in the trial of causes, regard even now as a great mistake, his brilliant success in the field of politics failing, in their estimation, to compensate for what he was capable of achieving in the law. For several years he practiced alone; but in 1875 formed a partnership with Alvin *Burleigh*, which continued until his election to the U. S. Senate.

In 1866 Mr *Blair* was elected a representative to the popular branch of the state legislature, and there began the political service which has since made him so widely known. The next year he was promoted to the state senate by the voters of the eleventh district, and in 1868 was re elected. In 1872 the third district, composed of the counties of Coos, Grafton, Sullivan, and Cheshire, elected a Democrat to congress and in 1874 the Republicans, looking about for a candidate under whose lead they could redeem it, found him in Mr. *Blair*, whose reputation as a soldier, clean record as a citizen, personal popularity, and indefatigable industry and zeal dictated his enthusiastic nomination, and after an exciting campaign secured his election to the forty fourth congress. In 1876 he was again elected, and in 1878 declined a renomination. The next summer the term of United States Senator Wadleigh having expired, Mr. *Blair* came forward as a candidate for the succession. He was earnestly supported by the younger men of the party, by the temperance and soldier elements; and, though his competitors were the ablest men in the state, he bore away the great prize, and immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties at Washington, to which he has since devoted himself.

Mr. *Blair's* election to the national senate was largely due to the record he had made in the house, and to his remarkable facility of winning and retaining the hearty friendship of nearly all with whom he had ever been associated. From his youth up he had held radical views upon public questions; and the persistency and zeal with which he advanced and defended these under all circumstances convinced even his opponents of his entire sincerity, and bound to him his co-workers with locks of steel. Men liked him because he was cordial, frank, and earnest, and respected him because he had ability, industry, and courage; and so they rallied around him with a devotion and faith which overcame all opposition.

During the four years he represented the third district in the house, he served upon the committees on Railroads and Accounts, and several special committees. In the senate of the forty-sixth congress, upon the committees on Education and Labor, Agriculture, Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, Election Frauds, Pensions, and Exodus of the Colored People; and in the present congress is chairman of the Senate committee on Education and Labor, and a member of those on Pensions, Public Lands, Agriculture, and Woman Suffrage. In committees he is known as a working man.

Soon after entering the house he introduced and advocated with great ability a proposition to amend the national constitution so as to prohibit the manufacture or sale of distilled spirits in the United States after 1900, a measure which gave him a national reputation, and caused him to be recognized by the temperance people of the country as their leader and champion in the national capital. They regard him also as the special promoter of the great movement to amend the constitutions of the several states so as to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicating liquors for other than medicinal, mechanical and chemical purposes. The woman suffragists have also found in him a vigorous and un-wearying defender. His speeches and labors in behalf of education in the House and Senate and elsewhere show how carefully he would guard our liberties by the universal intelligence and virtue of the people. Over a hundred thousand copies of his speech in the House on Free Schools were printed and circulated by the Republican Congressional Committee. In the Senate his bill and speeches in behalf of national aid to education have awakened the greatest interest. He points to the perils of illiteracy, and urges an ample appropriation from the National Treasury, and makes conditions to render the aid safe and effective. His speeches have been called for and printed at the expense of friends of education by tens of thousands. When the financial policy of the country became a subject of discussion, and many of its strongest minds were carried from their moorings by the Greenback cyclone, Senator Blair stood sturdily for an honest currency and strict honesty in dealing with the government creditors, and by his speeches in congress and on the stump contributed in no small degree to the triumph of those principles and the incidental success of the Republican party. One of his speeches on this subject in the House was printed and circulated by the Republican Congressional Committee by the hundreds of thousands. The veteran soldier has always found in him a friend who lost no opportunity to speak and vote for the most liberal pension laws, and who never tired in responding to individual calls for assistance at the department. The representatives of many interests, like those of starch and knit goods, well know how untiring and effective were his efforts for their protection when imperilled by proposed legislation. His other service in Congress has been most conspicuous in his speeches and reports against the Texas Pacific Railroad Subsidies, upon Foreign Markets and Commerce, Election Frauds in the South, the Exodus of Colored People, The Japanese Indemnity Fund, the Public Land Bill, the Commission of Inquiry into the Liquor Traffic, upon the Administration of the Pension Laws, Tariff Bill, and several other important measures; his eulogies upon Henry Wilson, Zachariah Chandler, and Evarts W. Farr; and his reports on numerous subjects which have claimed the attention of his committees. He is rarely absent from his seat, and when present never declines to vote. His first term expires March 3, 1885.

The inadequacy of these notes will be apparent when it is known that it takes nearly two pages of the *Record* to index the Senator's recorded efforts in a single session of Congress.

Mr. Blair is a citizen of Plymouth, and is very public spirited in local affairs. His neighbors claim that it was owing to his promptness and generosity that the Normal School was located in the town, and the Holderness School for boys in the adjoining town. Through his efforts the old court house where Webster began his legal career was preserved from destruction, repaired, and devoted to the uses of a public library. His residence and most of its contents was destroyed by fire in 1870, and since then his home has been at the Pemigewasset House.

From this brief sketch it will be seen that Mr. Blair owes his exceptional success in life to no extraneous or accidental aids. His parents were poor, and their untimely death deprived him of their counsel and example. His boyhood was a struggle with poverty, of which his youth was only a continuance. All he has he earned. What he became he made himself. As a man he has shown great capacity for work and a disposition to do his best in every position. He is always intensely in earnest. He has indomitable perseverance and persistency, and never allows his abilities to rust in idleness. He is an out spoken and aggressive but practical reformer; a radical but sagacious Republican. Though his early advantages were few, he has been a voracious reader and a close student, and does not lack for the help which familiarity with books gives. He is an easy writer and a fluent speaker. He is generous to a fault; and his most prominent weakness is a disposition to magnify his obligations to his friends.

Senator Blair married Dec. 20, 1859, Eliza Nelson, the daughter of Rev. William Nelson, a Methodist clergyman, of Groton, and has one son,—Henry P. Blair,—born Dec. 8, 1867.

Mrs. Blair is a model wife and mother, beloved by all who know her. Her intellectual abilities are of a high order. She possesses great strength of character. Every one familiar with the circles of Washington society, where she has moved for several years past, will bear witness to the universal esteem in which she is held by all. She devotes much of her time to benevolent work and is deeply interested in the establishment of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, a great national work, of which she is Corresponding Secretary.

The leading facts in this Sketch are from Successful New Hampshire Men. John B. Clarke Publisher, Manchester N. H.—Granite Monthly.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. jesalyfeb14.

Contents of St. Nicholas for May: Frontispiece, "Antony Vandyck," (from the engraving by Bertinot); Among the Folly-dandees, Lucy Larcom; A Fable for Boys, illustrated, Charles Barnard; A Thoughtful Friend, Jingle, J. G. Francis, illustrated by the author; The Story of Robin Hood, Part I, Maurice Thompson, illustrated by R. B. Birch; [illegible] ping Bird's New house, poem, H. H., illustrated by Jessie McDermott; The Tinkham Brothers' Tide-Mill, Chapters XX. XXI, XXII, and XXIII, J. T. Trowbridge, illustrated by W. L. Cooke; Songs of May, verses, R. M. D., illustrated by M. L. E. Weston; A Kansas Nursery, verses, Alice Wellington Rollins, seven illustrations; Peggy's Tall, Cora Linn Daniels; "Spring"-time in the Country, picture drawn by H. A. Johnson; Stories of Art and Artists, 12th paper, Clara Erskine Clement, four illustrations; Dinner-time at the Zoological Gardens, picture drawn by Culmer Barnes; Mike and I, Rose Lattimore Alling; Mud-pies, picture drawn by Addie Ledyard; An Unsatisfactory Meeting, verses, Malcolm Douglas, three illustrations by E. B. Bensell; [illegible] Lucretia P. Hale; Curious Items about Birds, illustrated; Swept Away, Chapters I, II, and III, [illegible]; A Weather Prophecy, verse, D. C. Lockwood, illustration by the author; Work and Play for Young Folks, [illegible] illustrated by the author, Frank Beard; Curious Headdresses of Women, Walter Satterlee, illustrated by the author; For Very Little Folk, The Big Black Dog and the Big Black Goat, A. P. Williams, illustrated by Culmer Barnes; A Valentine Girl, illustrated; The Letter-box; The Agassiz Association; The Riddle Box, illustrated.

Popular Science Monthly. Conducted by E. L. and W. J. Youmans. Published in New York City. Contents for May. The remedies of nature, consumption, by Felix L. Oswald, M. D.; Science and Conscience, by Professor T. C. Mendenhall; Microscopic life in the air, by Louis Olivier (illustrated); How much animals know, by F. A. Fernald; Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Professor Ira Remsen; Position and stroke in swimming, by R. Lamb, C. E. (illustrated); How the ancient forests became coal, by M. G. De Saporta; A Superstitious Dog, by Eugene N. S. Ringueberg; From Buttercup to Monk's Hood, by Professor Grant Allen; Of the Colors of Water, by M. W. Spring; A Wonder from the Deep Sea, by M. L. Vaillant (illustrated); Gymnastics, by Alfred Worcester, A. M.; Why are we Right Handed? by W. C. Cahall, M. D.; Lengthening the Visible Spectrum, by Johannes Gölz, (illustrated); The Boundaries of Astronomy, I, is Gravitation Universal? by Robert S. Ball, F. R. S.; On Brain Work and Hand Work, by H. M. N.; Sketch of Professor Richard Owen, F. R. S. (With Portrait); Correspondence: Editor's Table: Greek and Latin against Nature and Science—Dr. Fox on the Woman Question; Literary Notices; Popular Miscellany; Notes.

To Desk and Library Workers.

The Library Bureau, 32 Hawley Street, Boston, Melvil Dui, Manager, will render you service so substantial that you cannot afford to be unfamiliar with its plan. Its Supply Department has the best of everything (except books) needed in a private or public library, including all desk fittings and a carefully selected outfit of standard stationery (paper, envelopes, etc.) the best to be had at the price. It has nothing to do with fashionable or fancy goods, nor novelties as such, but selects the most obtainable for each use and by buying or manufacturing largely to supply the libraries all through the country, and by doing the business with the smallest possible running expenses it can supply the best at less than is usually charged for much inferior articles. The manager organized and was sole manager of the Readers and Writers Economy Co. till Oct., 1880, and brings to the work unequalled experience. We make or control much of our list and for most of the balance we exchange our goods or have special contracts that allow us to sell at manufacturer's lowest prices. We guarantee the prices and quality, and sell our goods subject to approval with privilege of return or exchange if not entirely satisfactory. Our facilities are the best, our expenses the lowest, and if you do any desk or library work whatever it will pay to call or send for our illustrated price list, and order your supplies from it. jesalt

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MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

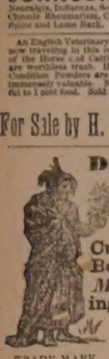
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will **MAKE HENS LAY** like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teasp'nful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

For Sale by H. F. WYATT, Town Hall Drug Store, Plymouth, N. H.



TRADE MARK

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. *Millions* testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the

BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 W. 3d St., New York City. Druggists sell it.

KEENE, Cheshire Co., N. H.

Dr. Clark Johnson:—

The use of your reliable Indian Blood Syrup has cured me of a severe pain in my side. I advise suffering humanity to give it a trial.

S. KENNA.

eelyjan24

NORTH WEARE, N. H., Oct. 4 1889.

Dr. Clark Johnson:—

I was afflicted with severe Running Sores on my hip, which confined me to my bed. Hearing of your Indian Blood Syrup, I procured some, and a short trial has given me almost entire relief. I cannot praise it too highly.

ISAAC E. WYMAN.

elyjan24

Diseases of the Stomach.

PORTSMOUTH, Rockingham County, N. H.

"Mr. CLARK JOHNSON:—I had a Weak Stomach and was unable to attend to my work, and could not eat to keep up my strength. I purchased some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and was greatly benefited by its use.

JOSEPH WAINEE

Jaue16 ly

To all who are interested in

Fine Parlor and Chamber

FURNITURE

We now have our spacious Ware-Rooms filled to overflowing with the Largest Stock of Parlor and Chamber Furniture to be found in the State. This stock comprises special lines of the best Black Walnut, Ash, and Painted Chamber Suits, Dining Room, Library, and

Parlor Furniture.

At the head of our Upholstery Department is the finest workman in the State, and all Custom Work coming from his hands will be guaranteed first class in every particular.

DRAPERY.

In our Drapery Department may be found a complete assortment of Laces and Drapery Goods, Poles, and Cornices; and having a first-class man to superintend this special branch, we will warrant our work second to none in the State.

Requesting all to inspect our stock, we remain very respectfully yours,

122 *North Main St., Concord, N.H.* PATTEN & HEATH.

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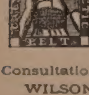
465 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,

695 and 1,337 Broadway, and 2,310 Third Avenue, New York.

WILLIAM WILSON,

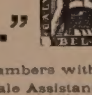


Author, Lecturer, Medical Electrician,

Patentee and Sole Manufacturer

of the Wonderful

"WILSONIA."



Consultation at the above designated Chambers with Mr. WILSON or his qualified male or female Assistants, without charge, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

TO THE INVALID PUBLIC.—How to get well when sick, and how to keep well when once in health, are questions of the utmost importance. Millions of dollars have been expended in building colleges in which men might be instructed in the divine art of healing, and millions of lives have been cut off prematurely, while other millions of sufferers have dragged through an existence of extreme misery through the blundering and criminal experimenting of these creatures of the schools. Is this condition of things to continue always?

Medical empirics may answer, Yes; and their unenlightened dupes, the great body of human sufferers, may doubt and despair, but Nature and Applied Science answer, No. "Nature, as a Mistress, is gentle and holy; to Obey is to Live." Magnetism, her Prime Minister, has entered the field against the learned quacks, and diseased and suffering mortals now have an opportunity to receive her gentle ministrations.

By a happy inspiration, Mr. WILSON, an accomplished Electrician, and a student who had made himself thoroughly familiar with the entire range of belts and pads before devised for conveying electricity, discovered the secret of imparting Electro-Magnetism by the most natural, agreeable and efficacious of methods, and gave this practical demonstration and application in his wonderful invention, the "WILSONIA" MAGNETIC CLOTHING. The best attestation of this fact is the history "WILSONIA" has made in Brooklyn, New York and vicinity during the past few months.

MR. WILSON is the Friend of the People but the Enemy of all Poisonous Drugs.

THE "WILSONIA."

N. B.—If you suffer from any form of disease you have yourself or your doctors to blame; for proof of which send for pamphlet containing thousands of testimonials obtained in Brooklyn and New York, amongst the people with whom I am doing my good work, and not like the venders of quack nostrums, who send you to the ends of the earth for references.

TAKE MEDICINE AND DIE.

Wear the "WILSONIA" MAGNETIC CLOTHING, and live healthful lives, and when you die let your death be natural, not by drugging.

CAMPTON.

All teachers employed in the district schools of Campton during the year ending March, 1884, will be expected to answer accurately all questions and supply all information specified in their registers. A word to the wise is sufficient.

O. W. KIMBALL,
Superintendent.

Thurston's team went to the Plymouth depot on Thursday, the 26th inst., the first time since Fast day. We miss the team very much.

By the measurement of the assistant engineer, Mr. Fred Smith, the distance from the depot, just east of Blair's bridge, on the P. V. railroad, is exactly two miles on the highway to the store of C. W. Cook in which is the Campton postoffice. It is thought that the regular trains of passenger cars will be in running order by the last of May.

W.

Campton Grange, 93 P. of H., will hold a special meeting at its usual place Monday evening, April 3rd, at 7:30 o'clock. Per call of W. M.

The P. V. R. R. is wrong end up. The trains ought to run down in the morning and up in the afternoon to accommodate the natives.

L. D. Caldon is in town this week.

A horse railroad around, or a tunnel through, Sunset hill,—"which"?

Miss Ella Cutter, who has been stopping in Manchester for some time, is now visiting her friends in Campton and vicinity.

Henry Hodgman is building a new barn.

The farmers are plowing.

Some of their neighbors have planted their early peas.

Most of the sugar makers have gathered up their buckets although in some places the sap has run well this week. The amount of sugar made cannot be over one third of the average yield, and the price is unusually high.

J. W. Morrison & Son have closed their branch store at West Thornton, having moved the goods to their store in Campton Village.

The old fashioned people say this has been one of the longest and coldest winters ever known.

We have not seen the crows so bold for many years and we advise all farmers who contemplate planting corn this season to go to Young's photograph rooms and get their pictures taken, and if he cannot get you up something which will scare the crows, we think the fault must be in the subject.

What is most talked of now is where the depot is to be located.

The Pemigewasset Valley railroad is going to be the most popular route to the mountains, for the valley through which it passes is indeed one of Nature's best productions.

Spots of snow can still be seen on the sides of the farms whose owners contemplate using fertilizers this season. They will please bear in mind that Young is agent for Clark's Cove Guano company, of New Bedford, Mass., and has a good supply on hand.

Quite a little flurry of snow one day this week, but it soon disappeared.

Benjamin Sanborn will be on the road next week with a big load of latest styles and best qualities of leather underpinning with which to supply any member of the human family, from the prattling babe to the gray-haired grandmother, sitting in her easy chair.

Q.

THORNTON.

The river has fallen to a low ebb, and logs float hard. It was a very lucky hit starting the drive when they did, for if they had waited until now, it must have been much more expensive to the company, and but for the promptness and good judgment of their agent, J. W. Morrison, the logs would have been at West Thornton now, with no water to start them. The weather for a few days has been very cold for the season.

Mrs. Frank Bartlett has been on the sick list.

E. G. Guilford has been appointed superintendent school committee for present year.

Mrs. A. F. Guilford intends opening a cheap cash store about the first of May.

Isaac McCausland who has been reported dead, is still living, so we have been informed by his relatives.

GLEANOR.

Mrs. Lizzie M. Greeley, about whom her friends have been quite anxious, is how reported better.

George W. Fifield has been reappointed treasurer; and E. G. Guilford, M. D., superintending school committee.

The gathering to hear Rev. J. P. Topping, last Sabbath at "The Larches," was a genuine farewell ovation. The number of religious beliefs represented in that congregation was something remarkable.

Permit me to express my gratification that your correspondent "A" and numerous other friends have spoken so appreciatingly of my efforts to please them recently at the church in West Thornton.

The prizes incident to my recent private school on Mad River street will be presented at the meeting of the M. R. Social Union at the "Larches," this Saturday, evening, 28th inst. All my pupils in the vicinity and their friends are invited.

The questions brought forward are going to prove an attractive feature of the Social Union. Its sessions now furnish literary treats of a decidedly high and enjoyable type. Some social discussions are likely to take place.

Rev. O. W. Kimball will preach in the house of C. W. Drew, tomorrow, 27th inst., at 3 p. m.

The school house on Mad River street will soon be swept and garnished but not, let us hope, empty.

Our lot's among some busy people thrown, who tend to every business but their own.

MIRON.

A life saved for thirty five cents! A lady in Boston had diptheria and was almost dead from strangulation, but was instantly relieved and finally cured by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Every family should have a bottle ready for instant use. Jeaslt

Canada surrendered to England in 1760.

Profitable investment. One dollar's worth of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders fed to a coop of thirty hens will yield a profit of three dollars, besides preventing all manner of diseases. Be sure to get Sheridan's. The large packs are worthless. jesalt

A shekel was about 50 cents.

The whole physical mechanism becomes impaired by the heavy winter diet and lack of open air exercise. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the proper remedy to take in the spring of the year to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore the healthy tone and vigor of the system. Jesalt

Bran, 35 poundsper bushel.

A new White Sewing Machine, No. 3, four drawers, fall leaf, with all the attachments, Catalogue price, $55.00, may be obtained at this office for $25.00, cash. jesatfeb8.

WOODSTOCK.

Work on the new depot will probably commence this week.

School in district No. 2 commences May 9th, under the superior instruction of Miss Alice L. Clark, of this town.

Mrs. E. A. Sawyer is in Boston this week.

G. W. Atwood has been appointed collector of taxes in this town.

Miss Affie A. Russell is in quite poor health this week.

Mr. James Darling has gone to Boston on a visit.

A very interesting meeting of the N. W. L. F. was held in the postoffice building Wednesday evening, April 16th. Several very interesting pieces were read, and the following question was debated upon: Resolved, That novels should be allowed in our public libraries. Miss Alice L. Clark represented the affirmative, and Charles A. Smith the negative. A very amusing dialogue was rendered by Isa and Ira Hanson.

ALPHEUS.

As the season in New England is often too short to grow a perfect crop of corn, it being liable to be injured by early frosts, it is very important to use a tablespoonful of a good Phosphate in the hill at planting time.

Mr. Edwin B. Currier, of Ashland, N. H., writes on this subject: "Bradley's Phosphate is the one thing needful for our farms. In this section of the country, where we have late frosts in the spring, and early ones in the fall, it is very essential that we use something besides barn manure to give corn an early start, and mature and ripen it regardless of frosts. Bradley's Phosphate supplies this want. I have used it with the most gratifying results, and am so well pleased with it I should not attempt to farm without it." Jealt

A cubit is 22 inches nearly.

Sold.

at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, a remedy that never fails to perform all that is claimed for it. Topliff's Syrup of Tar for lung diseases. jesalt

Thomas Moore was born in 1779.

The Bodleian library was opened in 1602.

The Atlantic cable was laid in 1866

Notwithstanding the dull season which always follows immediately upon the holidays' Coburns bookstore in Museum building, Manchester, is doing a thriving trade, owing to the large and the reputation for low prices enjoyed by this store. jesafeb8

Brazil abolishedslavery in 1871.

Any trouble in the region of the heart should be enquired into at once. You make a mistake if you suppose it will soon pass away, the disease gains strength with time. Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator will cure it; thousands say so. Phamplet free of F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H. Price $1.00 per bottle. For sale by Druggists. jesaaprilllm

The Pacific telegraph was opened in 1861.

Parties who have pictures to be framed are reminded that they can have the work done at Coburn's bookstore in Museum building, Manchester, and that it will be perfectly satisfactory as to quality and price. Mr. Coburn keeps a large stock of frames and framing material, and employs experienced workmen. jesatfmar8

The Howe sewing machine was patented in 1846.

Picture framing of all kinds is made a specialty at Coburn's bookstore in Museum building, Manchester. There will also be found a large stock of books and periodicals, including the works of standard authors, gold pens and pencils, work boxes, and a variety of fancy articles needed in the household, and all selling at bottom prices. jesatfmar8

The Constitution of the United States was adopted in 1787.

San Domingo surrendered in 1809.

Save Your Pictures.

By having them framed at the best and cheapest place in the city, E. R. Coburn & Co., 740 Elm, St. the old reliable firm. Frames to order, wholesale and retail, from the cheapest to the best carved or gilded. jesatffeb14

Sir John Franklin was last seen in 1845.

ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. jesalym26

A great cubit is 11 feet.

E. R. Coburn & Co., 740 Elm street, Manchester, are advertising to-day picture frames, ready made or manufactured to order. They are thoroughly conversant with that branch of business, and no doubt good bargains may be obtained from them, as the firm is an old and reliable one. jesatfapril10

Ezekiel's reed is said to have been nearly 11 feet long.

Original incidents in the line of soldiers from this vicinity who served during any war, especially the late rebellion, stories of old settlers who once lived about here, etc., no matter by whom written, wanted. Box 249 Plymouth, N. H. Jesatfapril12

A farthing was 3 cents.

To any one (who can fill the bill) in want of a salaried situation with an established firm, we call attention to the advertisement of R. G. Chase & Co., headed "live men." in another column. jesa26tmar12

An ephah, or bath, contained 7 gallons, and 4 pints.

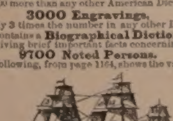
A firkin was 7 pints.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.

Latest Edition has 118,000 Words, (3000 more than any other American Dict'y.)

3000 Engravings, (nearly 3 times the number in any other Dict'y,) also contains a Biographical Dictionary giving brief important facts concerning 9700 Noted Persons.

The following, from page 1164, shows the value of



Illustrated Definitions.

1. flying jib; 2. jib; 3. foretop-mast-stay sail; 4. fore-course; 5. foretop sail; 6. foretop-gallant sail; 7. fore-royal; 8. fore sky sail; 9. fore-royal studding sail; 10. foretop-gallant studding sail; 11. foretop-mast studding-sail; 12. main-course; 13. maintop sail; 14. maintop-gallant sail; 15. main-royal; 16. main sky sail; 17. main royal studding sail; 18. main top-gallant studding sail; 19. maintop-mast studding sail; 20. mizzen-course; 21. mizzen-top sail; 22. mizzen-top-gallant sail 23. mizzen-royal; 24. mizzen sky sail; 25. mizzen-spanker.

Among the many that could be cited are the following: Beef, Boiler, Castle, Column, Eye, Horse, Moldings, Phrenology, Ravelin, Ships, (pp. 1164 and 1219) Steam Engine and Timbers. These 12 pictures define 343 words and terms.

THE STANDARD.

Webster is the Standard of the U. S. Supreme Court and in the U. S. Gov't Printing Office. Recommended by State Sup'ts of Schools in 36 States. Sale 20 times that of any other series.

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs Springfield, Mass.

DR. TOPLIFF'S SYRUP OF TAR

CURES COUGHS, COLDS, SPITTING OF BLOOD AND CONSUMPTION.

The growing popularity of this preparation of Tar as a remedial agent for Throat and Lung Troubles, has thrown upon the market a number of worthless mixtures called Syrup of Tar, prepared with tar, water and opiates; the opiates will sometimes check the cough, but the effects on the system are worse than the result from a hard cough. Ask your doctor, he will sell you the same. Now remember Dr. Topliff's syrup of Tar is the result of long practice by a voted physician, and is a great remedy. All druggists sell it. Jeamar5 3m

C. G. Cilley, M. D., of Boston, says he has used Topliff's Syrup of Tar extensively in his practice, with good results, and takes pleasure in recommending it.

H. G. Leslie, M. D., of Amesbury, Mass., considers it a remedy of great value in the earlier stages of bronchitis.

H. G. Atwood, of Portland, Maine, writes that his daughter was cured of a cough of long standing by the use of four bottles of Topliff's Syrup of Tar.

W. S. Putney, of Webster, was cured of a severe attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, and now highly recommends it.

Rev. Father James Doherty, of Salmon Falls, formerly of Manchester, was cured of lung trouble by its use.

Rev. Father T. P. Linehan, of Portland, Me., has used it successfully for years, and recommends it.

Ask your druggist for Topliff's Syrup of Tar, and take no other.

For sale at Wyatt's Drug Store, Plymouth; At Post Office, Campton Village; At Porter's Drug Store, Ashland; At Bartlett's Drug Store, Meredith Village.

3m amar5

PERUVIAN SYRUP

AN IRON TONIC

Cures Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Paralysis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Dropsy, Humors, Female Complaints, Liver Complaint, Remittent Fever, and all diseases originating in a bad State of the Blood, or accompanied by Debility or a low State of the System.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

WILL CERTAINLY CURE

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, and every Affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including Consumption. Sold by all Druggists.

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Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

PLYMOUTH, N. H.

J. A. SAMBORN, M. D. ROBERT BURNS, D. D.

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Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Groceries of Every Description, Crockery, Glass and Hard Ware, Paper Hangings of all kinds, Farming Implements, Furniture, Hair, Lime and Cement, Super Phosphate, &c., &c.

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Second-hand Furniture a specialty, for which I pay cash or take in exchange for goods or work. The Celebrated

Harwood Chair Seating.

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☞Office at Mrs. S. Calley's, Main Street, Ashland, N. H.

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Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Flour, Meal, Hair, Lime, Cement, Paints, Oils, Agricultural Implements, etc. Also, dealers in Bowker's Stockbridge's Standard, and Coe's Phosphates.

Ashland, N. H. ma26a

Mrs. N. E. K. ROWE,

FASHIONABLE

DRESS MAKER,

Woodman's Block, Main St.,

ASHLAND, - N. H.

WANTED all the watches in Ashland and vicinity to be brought to

L. B. HULL'S, ASHLAND, N. H.

THE NEW WATCH MAKER.

Ten years Experience in the Waltham Manufactory. All work warranted. aug25atf

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

DR. BRIGHAM begs to call attention to his method of inserting artificial teeth

Without Covering the Roof of the Mouth.

These plates contain no mercurial or other poisons, and do not interfere with either taste or speech.

Prices reduced twenty-five per cent on artificial work.

Special attention paid to filling badly decayed teeth.

D. T. BRIGHAM,

DENTIST,

No. 2 Hamilton Place. BOSTON.

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REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay, all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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That **S. F. BLODGETT & SON'S** is the best place to buy Custom Boots and Shoes. All styles made to order at short notice and warranted. We always have Boots and Shoes of our make on hand and cheap. Also, Dealers in Leather and Shoemakers' General Supplies.

9 Warren Street, CONCORD, N. H.

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LIVE MEN WANTED.

We want 25 more Traveling salesmen, and to the right ones we can give steady employment and good pay. Must come WELL recommended. A knowledge of the business not necessary. We can teach you.

R. C. CHASE & CO.,

Nurserymen,

8 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

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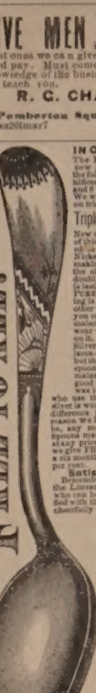
FREE TO ALL!



IN ORDER to INTRODUCE The Literary JOURNAL and secure new subscribers promptly, we make the following most princely and magnificent offer: On receipt of 63 cts and 6 cents to pay postage on the same, We will send the Magazine six months on trial and a set (six) of these elegant

Triple Silver-Plated Tea-Spoons,

New design as represented. The base of this ware is Pure White Metal treated to several coatings of Malacca or Nickel-Silver and other white metals, making a plating much harder than the old style of ware; but to make it doubly durable and elegant, our ware is lastly treated to a heavy plating of PURE COIN SILVER. When the plating is half worn off as is the case with other ware, ours remains the same and you could not tell the difference, as the malacca plating is so hard years of wear will make but little impression on it. Of course, the plating of Pure Silver which we put outside of the malacca-plating will wear a long time; but the great beauty and value of the spoons lies in the fact that, owing to the malacca-plating, the spoon is just as good after the silver is worn off as it was in the beginning. In fact, those who use them will never know when the silver is worn off because there will be no difference in the looks of them. For this reason we believe there are not and cannot be, any more valuable Silver-Plated Tea-Spoons made by any manufacturer and sold at any price, than is the elegant set of six that we give FREE to all who give the JOURNAL a six months' trial, the price being only $1.25 per year.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Remember, any one sending us money for the Literary Magazine on the above offer, who can honestly say that they are not satisfied with their bargain, can have their money cheerfully refunded.

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How they can give so much for so little is more than we can tell.—Ashtabula News.

I am in receipt of the premium you sent me. I was surprised to know how you could supply such a fine article for so little money.—C. P. Halsey, Geneva, O.

Please send me six trial subscriptions, and premiums, same style as the last.—C. G. Gould, Hartford Ken.

Testimonials like the above received every day.

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All sending for the above within 30 days will receive Extra a Valuable Treatise on the Horse, a book containing information worth ten times the amount of above offer. Lastly: With the book will be sent 2 fine pictures ready for framing.

This is the most wonderful offer ever made. Don't delay but send at once in order to secure all.

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Makes Practical Arithmetic easy for all. Simplifies the art of computation, and enables every Farmer and Tradesman to make correct and instantaneous calculations in all their business transactions. It is worth its weight in gold to every one not quick in figures. It is neatly printed, elegantly bound, accompanied by a Renewable Diary, Silicate Slate, Perpetual Calendar, and Valuable Pocket-book.

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Jesalymar6 Malone, N. Y.

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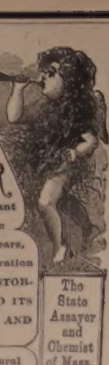

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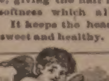

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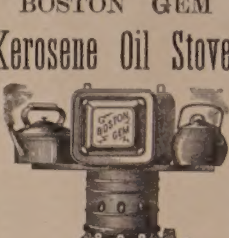

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NEWS OF THE DAY

GENERAL ITEMS.

—A pitched battle occurred between officers and tramps near Brainerd, Minn. Six of the fellows were captured and lodged in jail, where one is dying from wounds received in the action.

—An English company has purchased 1,000,000 acres in Mexico for $2,500,000.

—General Crook, whose headquarters are at Wilcox, Ariz., states that the territorial newspapers have exaggerated the reports of Indian outrages in order to instigate an attack upon the Indian reservations.

—Advices from Washington, D. C., state that the Moses band of Indians in Washington Territory, threaten hostilities on account of a recent government order taking away part of their reservation.

—During a fire in Grand Army Hall, in Sacramento, California, on Friday, its west wall fell outward and crushed the adjoining one story saloon, carrying all its occupants into the cellar, killing and wounding several persons, eight persons were killed outright and fifteen others injured, some of them seriously.

—The bill requiring electric wires to be put under ground was progressed in the New York Assembly with telephonic and electric light wires exempted.

—The charges against Mr. Hill, Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury, will be investigated next Monday. It is claimed that Government has lost $10,000,000 by his malfeasance in office.

—Three young men, suspected of having committed a series of robberies, were arrested at Norwich, Conn. One of them confessed his guilt and conducted the officers to a secret place in the woods, where a large quantity of stolen property was concealed.

—The count of the money and notes in the United States Treasury vaults has been completed. The accounts are correct.

—James Tregloan's execution for the murder of Minnie Chegwin took place at Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, in an orderly and unexciting manner.

—The village of Oakville, Ont., has been totally destroyed through intoxication in its Fire Brigade.

—In the case of George Scheller, who was charged with setting fire to the Newhall House in Milwaukee, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

—The committee having charge of the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge have decided to report in favor of handing it over formally, May 24.

—Mrs. Kate Griffith, school teacher at Martin's Ferry, W. Va., on attempting to punish William Beck, a fifteen-year-old boy, was assaulted by him and beaten so badly that her life is despaired of.

—It is understood that Patrick Egan, late treasurer of the Land League, intends to reside permanently in America.

—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, six prisoners, while being taken to the Penitentiary, made a desperate assault upon a sheriff and several deputies, with the object of effecting an escape, but were unsuccessful.

—An account of the career of Henry De Bosnys, who is to be executed at Elizabethtown, N. Y., for wife murder, shows, among other extraordinary incidents, that he had descended from the rank of colonel in the French army to the level of a common tramp.

—Captain McGilvery, of the Brig James Miller, from Miragoane, Hayti, gives the details of the battle between the revolutionists, under La Forest, and the Government troops for the possession of Miragoane, on March 21. He says that about eight hundred rebels were engaged, and the Government troops were repulsed with the loss of seventy-two killed. The rebels used two field pieces with terrible effect.

—The Atlantic House, of Albia, Iowa, was burned Sunday morning. Three guests named William McGill, Charles Quillan and Carl Sprague, were burned to death. Mr. Bouton, the proprietor of the hotel, narrowly escaped with his life. The bodies of the victims have been recovered.

—Two children, while playing in a dry goods box filled with straw, at Fort Worth, Texas, Monday, set it on fire and were suffocated.

—The seven American citizens who were arrested and thrown into the dungeons of a fortress at Aspinwall without examination or trial, charged with robbing the Panama Railroad Company of $50,000, have been released, and a number of them have arrived in this country.

—Bradstreet's Commercial Agency in New York City was burned out making a lively Sunday's fire at Reade street and Broadway, with a loss of $101,000.

—A dispatch received from Williams's Ranch, Texas, says that a great meteor fell in the outskirts of the town, killing several head of cattle and destroying the dwelling house of Martinez Garcia, a Mexican herdsman, who, with his family, consisting of a wife and five children, are buried beneath the ruins. The meteor was the largest ever known, and filled the air with sulphurous gas.

—Comptroller Campbell of New York city discovered recently that in the past four years the city had paid a vast number of interest coupons on outstanding city bonds a second time, and that a clerk in the Finance Department was responsible. The amount stolen is very large.

—The will of Peter Cooper has been probated. He left $2,000,000 dollars. About $200,000 is given in bequests and for a Cooper Union fund, and the balance goes to his son and daughter.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—An extensive conflagration has occurred in Delhi, India. Two thousand houses have been destroyed and a great number of families are destitute and homeless.

—A collision has occurred off Bilbao, Spain, between the English steamer Thames and the Spanish steamer Magdalena Vicenta. The latter was sunk with five persons on board. Two of the crew of the Thames were also drowned.

—The eight men charged with being concerned in the dynamite conspiracy in England were arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court, London. Norman, whose real name is William Joseph Lynch, turned informer. Norman was born in the State of New York. Norman testified to the existence of a widespread secret conspiracy in New York and vicinity, known as a Fenian organization, the divisions of which were called Emerald clubs. The branch to which Norman belonged met at Odd Fellows' Hall, at the corner of Second street and the Bowery. Norman was deputed by Dr. Gallagher, of Greenpoint, to go to London, receiving a small box with concealed machinery. He frequently conferred with Dr. Gallagher after the latter's arrival in London. He went to Birmingham and obtained nitro-glycerine from the prisoner Whitehead.

—The Sultan has invited Baron von Goltz, of the German army, to undertake the military education of the Turkish troops.

—French troops have occupied Porta Negra, on the Congo.

—At Dublin Daniel Curley was found guilty of participation in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke and sentenced to be hanged on May 18.

—Louise Michel has been committed for trial at the next Paris assizes on the charge of inciting to riot. She will conduct her own defense.

—It is believed that war is imminent between France and China. Gunboats have left Toulon for Tonquin.

—A triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy is said to have been concluded last June for a period of six years.

—The eighteen prominent Nihilists on trial in St. Petersburg have all been convicted. Six were condemned to death.

—New Guinea has been annexed to Australia, through fear that Germany would seize the island.

—Sir Philip Rose, legal adviser of the Tory party in England, is dead.

—It is thought that the coronation of the Czar will be postponed until June 10th.

—Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa, was married on Monday to Princess Isabella of Bavaria.

—If the King of Annam refuses to comply with the demands of France it is said that parts of his country will be occupied.

—The Malagasy envoys speak in warm praise of their reception in America.

—Lord Wolseley and Alcester have been voted an annual allowance of £2,000 by the House of Commons for their services during the Egyptian war.

—Threats have been made that an attempt would soon be made to destroy the Austrian Parliament building.

—One of the walls of the Stadt Theatre, Berlin, fell Monday, burying seven men who were engaged in its demolition. One of the men was killed and the others received serious injuries.

—Another band of conspirators has been discovered in the Crossboyne district, Ireland, whose object was to kill landlords, agents and spies.

—Daniel Curley, another of the men charged with participation in the Phoenix Park murders, is on trial in Dublin.

—Three gunboats are cruising off Cork in order, it is said, to intercept a vessel proceeding from America with a consignment of infernal machines.

—An effort is being made to effect a removal of the strike of the Irish police.

—Mr. Parnell advises that the Irish Convention at Philadelphia be postponed until autumn.

—The Stadt Theatre Company, of Vienna, has presented Mr. Edwin Booth with a silver laurel wreath composed of thirty-two leaves, each leaf bearing the name of a member of the company.

—The trial by a military court of twenty-six members of the South Russian Workmen's Federation, some members of which were prosecuted by M. Strelnikoff previous to his murder, was concluded Monday, and resulted in the conviction of all the prisoners. Three were sentenced to penal servitude for life, seven to fifteen years penal servitude, four to ten years and four to four years, and eight were banished to Siberia.

—The Czar of Russia has expressed his thanks to his officers for services rendered to the crew of the Jeannette and Rodgers.

—The British Government is trying to arrest Tynan, now said to be "Number One."

—Many Nihilists have been arrested in Moscow.

—During the recent terrific gale off Yarmouth, England, six fishing smacks went down and forty sailors lost their lives.

—The Prefect of Police has unearthed a band of Nihilists at their rendezvous—an obscure residence in Russia. The police force in attempting to capture them met with a stubborn resistance. During the fight three officers were wounded and one Nihilist, finding capture inevitable, committed suicide on the spot. The eight remaining conspirators were arrested.

—By a boiler explosion at St. Dizier, France, on Sunday, twenty-six persons were killed and thirty-eight injured.

A FIFTY DOLLAR TROUSSEAU.

How a Sensible and Economical Girl Prepared to Get Married.

As it has always been so absolutely necessary for a girl to have at least $200 for a wedding trousseau, I thought it might interest your readers to know what a pretty trousseau I have for $50. I am the third daughter of a large family of girls, and as two of my sisters are to be married in the fall, I felt that $50 was all that could be given me for my wedding clothes. I spent $10 on my underclothing. Two pieces of good muslin each of thirty yards, cost me $5. Out of this amount I made six sets of underclothing, and for the $5 remaining I purchased some very pretty trimmings of lace and also embroidery. Some deep rick-rack trimming made by myself, trimmed my best set, and one set I hem-stitched.

For my wedding-dress I have a very pretty silver-grey silk of light texture. It contains fifteen yards at 60 cents per yard, purchased on Sixth avenue. The tiny pearl buttons cost 30 cents, and the very dainty lace for neck and sleeves, $1. A bonnet to wear with it cost 25 cents for the frame, which I covered with a piece of the silk, and quilled inside some yellow Oriental lace which cost me 50 cents; a bunch of blush roses for the side, and silver-gray satin ribbons for the strings, each cost 50 cents. My light gray gloves cost me $1.25, and have six buttons. My wedding attire, including dress, bonnet and gloves, therefore, amounts to $12.73.

I bought a white muslin dress of ten yards for $1, the buttons and cotton costing 25 cents more. A very tasteful pale-blue nun's-veiling of six yards, double width, cost me 40 cents per yard, the lace for the neck, 20 cents, the buttons 20 cents and the lining and cotton 20 cents, making a total of $3. A dark-blue serge dress, for everyday wear, with a jacket of the same, cost me $1.90. I had ten yards at 15 cents, making $1.50; the lining and buttons amounted to the 40 cents left. A pretty white wrapper of cross-bar muslin cost $1.20, 9 yards at 10 cents, being used, and 30 cents for 10 yards of very narrow lace for trimming. Two light cambric wrappers cost me $1.20 for both, 8 yards in each, at 6 cents, and 24 cents for cotton and buttons. My 3 dresses and 3 wrappers altogether cost me $8.55.

Two excellent pairs of shoes, and 2 pairs of slippers amounted to $9, the shoes costing $3 per pair and the slippers $1.50 per pair. Six pairs of excellent Balbriggan hose, cost 25 cents per pair; total, $1.50. A pair of black kid gloves cost $1.50, and a pair of Lisle thread, 50 cents. A half dozen good hem-stitched handkerchiefs, which I embroidered myself, were $1.25.

A pretty dark blue straw-poke cost me 40 cents, and the bow of ribbon and cluster of daisies which trimmed it, 40 cents more, making a total of 80 cents for a tasteful hat, which I can wear with either my white muslin or serge dress. A black velvet bonnet cost me 69 cents. The frame was 19 cents and the velvet 50 cents. Two packages of hairpins cost 10 cents, 1 bottle of shoe polish 8 cents, a box of writing paper, 30 cents, two yards of pale blue ribbon, 20 cents, two yards of pink ribbon, 20 cents; three yards of white satin ribbon, very narrow, 24 cents, a new pocketbook, 50 cents, some collars and cuffs and laces, $1, making a total of $2.72. My entire trousseau has thus far cost me $49.15. I have sufficient underclothing to last me for two years, four new dresses, three wrappers, three bonnets, three pairs of gloves, and I think a simple but sensible and serviceable trousseau for a girl in my position. If I receive any more money, I shall buy a good black silk, and a white chip bonnet, but if I do not I can get along with what I have.

Very truly,

MAUD DUNBAR.

DYNAMITE CONSPIRATORS

THE TALE OF AN INFORMER.

Lynch, alias Norman, Discloses the Secrets of the Brotherhood, both in the United States and England.

When the prisoners Norman, Dalton, Wilson, Dr. Gallagher, Bernard Gallagher, Curtin, Ansburgh and Whitehead, the men arrested on charges of being concerned in the dynamite conspiracy in London, were brought up in the Bow Street Police Court, Norman turned informer and the story he tells is as follows:—He stated that his real name was William Joseph Lynch, and that he was born of Irish parents in the State of New York.

Lynch testified that in October last, while he was working at a coach builder's in Brooklyn, a shopmate, named Daniel O'Connor, induced him to join a society, which was a branch of a Fenian organization, the divisions of which were called Emerald Clubs; O'Connor took him to Odd Fellows' Hall, in New York, and in an ante-room told him that the object of the society was to free Ireland by force alone; Lynch, on joining the society, took an oath to stand by its watchword, to obey his superior officers and to observe the laws of the Brotherhood; the members were known by numbers and not by their names; the name of the presiding officer was Thomas Burns; Lynch said he had attended the called meetings of the club twice each month.

He did not know O'Donovan Rossa personally, but heard that he had been to the club rooms; he was always spoken of there as the "old man;" he knew beside O'Connor, two other members of the club, both named Sullivan; on the 7th of March Burns handed him a letter addressed to Dr. Thomas Gallagher, Manhattan avenue, Greenpoint, L. I.; Lynch said that the hall which he was sworn in, was in a building on the corner of Second street and the Bowery.

The number of the treasurer of the club was 82; that of the secretary was 13; the pass-word for admission to the meetings was "Providence;" there were other associated clubs in New York, such as the Sarsfield, whose rooms were in Thirty-second street; the Owen Roe and the Thomas Davis, which met in Military Hall; the Emmet, located on Eighth avenue, and the Davitt and Tom Moore clubs, of the meeting places of which he was ignorant; the persons who managed the clubs were known as district members; their names were not known to each other; when a member was wanted to go on a mission the president read out his number and told him to send him (the president) his address.

When he took the letter given him by Burns to Dr. Gallagher the latter read it and said: "You are wanted to go to London; you will know what for, when you get there;" the following day, he (Lynch) quitted work without giving his employer notice and saw Gallagher, who gave him $50, and told him to buy a steerage ticket by the steamer Spain under the name of Norman; after he had done so he showed the ticket to Burns, who said: "The old man will see you righted for that;" Gallagher subsequently gave him $100 and told him to go to London and inquire at the American Exchange for a letter addressed to him; he endeavored to excuse himself from undertaking the London mission, saying that he had a mother and sister to maintain; but Gallagher replied: "You will only be absent two months and your mother will be seen to in the meanwhile."

Gallagher gave him a small box to take to England; he examined this on board the steamer and found that it contained a spring which worked by pressure; he was somewhat alarmed at this discovery and threw the box and contents into the sea; he arrived in London on the 22d of March; his first act was to take a letter he had written to Gallagher to Bowles' Exchange to inform the latter of his arrival and where he could be found.

He saw Gallagher on the 27th or 28th of March and walked with him past the scene of the recent explosion in the government offices at Westminster; he asked, "Is that what we are going to do?" Gallagher replied, "Yes, and it won't be child's play, either;" they passed half way over Westminster Bridge, when Gallagher, who had been viewing the houses of Parliament, remarked, "They will make a great crash when they come down."

Gallagher here jumped to his feet and shouted, "You infamous liar."

The witness continued—Returning they passed Scotland Yard, and Gallagher said, "That is the headquarters of detectives; it will come down, too;" Gallagher said he was staying at the Charing Cross Hotel and gave witness £7, saying, "Don't run short, the old man will provide for us;" on April 2, Gallagher told witness that he wanted him to go to Ledsam street, Birmingham, and inquire for Whitehead and tell him that he (Lynch) had been sent for some material; he had never heard of Whitehead before; he went to Birmingham that morning; before going Gallagher gave him £5 with which to buy a respectable trunk to put the stuff in; he went to Whitehead's factory, where he saw Whitehead and a boy. (The boy was here put in the witness box and identified by Lynch.)

Lynch said Whitehead put him in the way of procuring India-rubber bags in which to carry the nitro-glycerine. The witness confirmed all the evidence given at the hearing as to Gallagher having called for him under the name of Fletcher. Witness said that when Whitehead was loading nitro-glycerine into the rubber-bags he told him that a man that same morning had taken sixty pounds of the liquid. He asked Whitehead what the liquid was, and was informed that he would soon know.

Whitehead here shouted from the dock, "You lie, you traitor!"

The witness said Gallagher met him in London when he returned from Birmingham with the nitro-glycerine; he had never seen any of the prisoners before except Gallagher and Whitehead; both of these men had spoken of sending another man to London, but they did not mention any name.

Pacific Coast Mining Stocks.

A writer in Harper's speaking of silver mining stocks on the Pacific coast says: The aggregate value of the mining stocks which belonged to the list of the San Francisco board at the period of highest prices, in the year 1875, was, in round numbers, $262,000,000. The aggregate value of the same stocks in the summer of 1881 was but $17,000,000. There had occurred a shrinkage of $245,000,000, or more than fifteen times the amount of the total value surviving. What had happened? The "bottom had dropped out" of the famous "Comstocks," which had been during their productive period among the richest mines known to the history of the world. "Consolidated Virginia," which had been valued at $75,000,000, and which in seven years produced $65,000,000 in silver, was now estimated as worth less than one. "Sierra Nevada" had fallen from $27,000,000 to $822,000. But the greatest shrinkage of all was in "California," which declined from $84,000,000 to $351,000. These figures alone explain a depression the vestiges of which, though the worst crisis is long past, still remain. The stock-gambling mania had possessed the community, hardly making a distinction of either age or sex, and when the bubble broke there was reason enough for gloom among those who had laid up their treasures in this kind of securities.

To Run Under Broadway.

PLANS OF THE ARCADE RAILROAD COMPANY, WHOSE BILL HAS PASSED THE ASSEMBLY.

The Broadway Arcade Railroad bill passed the New York State Assembly by a vote of 69 to 41. Its projectors will begin the construction of the road in the fall.

By their charter granted in 1881 they possess the right to lay a four-track railroad under Broadway. The present bill adds the right of laying sub-sidewalks and vaults for the reception of water, gas, steam, sewer, and electrical pipes. Without these sidewalks the tunnel would be dark, ill-ventilated, and much less available for way travel. The line is from the Battery up Broadway to Twenty-third street, where it divides into two branches. One follows Broadway and the other follows Madison avenue, and they meet again at High Bridge.

It is proposed to entirely remove the roadway and sidewalks of Broadway, and to substitute an artificial roadway supported on massive iron girders by frequent columns. The level of the roadway will be the same as the present level of Broadway. The sub-sidewalks will be immediately beneath the present sidewalks, but will be wider, as they will extend to the walls of the buildings. The present area openings will be left open for light and ventilation, and the upper sidewalk will be set with bulls-eyes. The lower roadway will be occupied by four tracks, of which the outer, adjacent to the sidewalks, will be for way travel, and the inner for express travel. The tracks will have the ordinary gauge. Beneath the sidewalks will be large vaults, where all the various street pipes can be placed. Mr. Melville C. Smith, the projector, says there is no lack of money to carry on the enterprise. It will cost about $2,000,000 a mile. The London underground roads, which are similar, pay interest on $5,000,000 a mile. The work of removing the present roadway will not interrupt travel, as bridges will be so used as to obviate any disturbance. When finished the Arcade will not be a tunnel, but a regular street, well lighted and well ventilated. Stairways will descend to it from each street corner.

A Man's Castle.

In Connecticut there are limits to the rights of street wires to occupy private property against the consent of its owner. Recently a telephone company asked a Hartford man permission to put its wires for a few days on his roof. He was very glad to oblige the company, but soon discovered that it was disposed to repeat the parable of the camel that got its head into the tent. After a month had passed the owner notified the company to take off its wires, and when it neglected to do so, after waiting a further reasonable time, he took his ax and cut them away. The company sued him for malicious injury, but the judge charged the jury that the owner of the house had as much right to the use of his roof as to the use of his parlor, and in a very few minutes the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant. It would therefore appear that in Connecticut house-owners have some rights which overhead wires are bound to respect.

An Accurate Time-piece.

* * * While on the subject of Waltham watches, we may mention that we have seen a letter from the Commander of the *Gordon Castle* (Castle line of Steam Packets), who was fortunate enough to save life at sea, and who for his gallant conduct was presented in September last with a Gold Keyless Waltham Watch by the President of the United States, on behalf of the London Local Marine Board. Refer[illegible] Presentation Watch, he says: "When I left London the watch was six seconds fast, and on my arrival at Singapore it was only three seconds slow, a most extraordinary performance for a watch, as I carried it on my person the whole time. I compared it every day with my chronometers on the passage out, and it seldom or ever differed one second from them; in fact, I found it almost, if not as good as my chronometers, which is a great deal to say for a watch carried about and subject to all kinds of jolts."—*London, England, The Watchmaker, Jeweller and Silversmith, Feb. 5, 1883.*

COAL.—A recently issued report shows that the output of coal in the United Kingdom of Great Britain during the year 1882 amounted to 156,499,977 tons, which was an increase of nearly two and a half millions of tons over the output of the year preceding, although there were 33 fewer mines operated. There were 503,987 persons employed in and about the mines, of whom 4,652 were females. There were, during the year, 876 fatal accidents in the coal mines, by which the deaths of 1,126 persons were occasioned.

The New Tariff on Carpets.

While it does not take effect until July 1, the live house of Sheppard Knapp & Co., Sixth avenue and 13th street, New York, have purchased, at an enormous discount, the entire stock of one of the largest Eastern manufacturers, and are already offering the goods at lower prices than have been known for forty years.

MARKET NOTES.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The Wholesale New York market quotations are:

BEANS—Prime, $3.50@$3.65; fair to good, [illegible] per bushel.

BUTTER—New York sold at 30@31c. for choice in pails, and [illegible] common to good. Western Creamery sold at [illegible], and the common Western at 14@20c.

CHEESE—Factory fancy, 14½@15c; do. fair to good, 11@12½c.

EGGS—Quotations ranged from 18½c. for ordinary, to 19½c. for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

FLOUR—Superfine, $3.60@$4.25; Western, [illegible]; extra New York, [illegible].

HAY—Shipping, —@[illegible]; clover, [illegible]; salt, [illegible]; straw, [illegible].

HOPS—New York, —@[illegible]; Eastern, [illegible]; yearlings, [illegible]; olds, —@—.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7⅝c; crude, 6⅞@7⅝c. in bulk; in barrels, 8⅝c; naphtha, 6⅝c. in shipping order, and 11½@12c. in cases.

PORK—New mess, $19.12@$19.37½; dressed hogs, [illegible].

WHEAT—Spring No. 2, —@97½c; Milwaukee, No. 2, $1.26; amber, $1.22@$1.24; white, $1.24@$1.24.

CORN—Ungraded Western Mixed, [illegible]; Steamer Mixed, [illegible] in elevator, [illegible] delivered, No. 2, [illegible] in elevator, [illegible] delivered; White Southern, 69c. delivered.

RYE—State, 75@77½c.

WOOL—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia xxx, [illegible]; xx, [illegible]; x, [illegible]; No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible]; common, [illegible]; New York and Western xx and x, [illegible]; No. 1, 44@45c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

FLOUR—State family, —@$4.75; rye flour [illegible]; wheat, State, $—@$1.17; amber, $1.43; corn, yellow, [illegible]; mixed State [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Refined, [illegible]; crude, 6⅛c.

WOOL—State and Western xx, [illegible]; x, [illegible]; medium, [illegible]; coarse, [illegible].

BOSTON MARKET.

FLOUR—From $4.50@$4.00 for low and medium, to [illegible] for choice Minnesota. Corn, 68@73c. for mixed and yellow.

BUTTER—Common, 12c@22c.; Vermont dairy, [illegible]; choice creamery, [illegible].

CHEESE—11@15c.

BEANS—[illegible].

HAY—Choice, $17@$18.

CATTLE MARKETS.

BUFFALO—Cattle, good quality, [illegible]; hogs, fair to good, [illegible]; best, [illegible].

EAST LIBERTY, PENN.—Best cattle, [illegible]; medium to good, [illegible]; common to fair, [illegible]; Hogs, Yorkers, [illegible]; Philadelphias, [illegible]; Sheep, [illegible].

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Cattle, choice $—@[illegible]; extra, [illegible]; first quality, [illegible]; second quality, [illegible]; third quality, [illegible]. Sheep and lambs—[illegible]; spring lambs, [illegible]. Veal calves, [illegible].

OUR SAILOR CATTLE.

HOW THEY ARE CRIMPED, CORRALLED AND EXPORTED IN HERDS.

The Way Sea-Going Vessels are now Manned—A Repulsive Scene of Almost Daily Occurrence at Mallory's Pier.

(From the New York Journal.)

"So you want to see a ship start on her voyage, eh? Well, if you describe the scene as it actually happens, hang me, if I don't give you a chance. Show up aboard the Spindrift to-morrow morning at seven sharp, and I'll take you out to Sandy Hook with us. The tug'll bring you back all right—but be sure and do justice to what you'll see!"

The speaker was the tall, thin, good-natured Scotch captain of a British clipper lying at Roberts's stores in Brooklyn, whose contempt for a New York crew had been previously expressed in phrases more bitter than polite.

Next morning at seven the writer was aboard the Spindrift—manned at that hour by her captain, her two Scotch mates, her English boatswain, her Chinese cook and steward, and a couple of stout North Country apprentices. The tugboat lay alongside roaring out her impatience through her exhaust-pipe. Her commander fumed as he leaned on his wheel and wanted to know, every few minutes, when the missing crew was going to show up. Pacing the ship's quarter-deck, with a capital cigar in his mouth and his hands deep in his pockets, was a smooth-faced, stolid man who looked like a country preacher. It was the Sandy Hook pilot.

After twenty minutes' delay a third apprentice made his appearance and diving below, reported to the captain. The long-shanked Scot at once appeared on deck. "The shipping-master says he's got me a pretty good crew, but they're all blazing drunk and we've got to fetch 'em from the Mallory pier."

The pilot faintly smiled. The tugboat commander swore. The ship's captain, his first mate, and the writer leisurely descended to the tugboat. In a minute her head was pointed across stream, and in five she lay alongside the Mallory pier, renewing her noisy demonstrations of impatience.

We waited, perhaps, a quarter of an hour. Then a ramshackle express-wagon, drawn by a gray horse so thin and so decrepit that he really offered no surface whatever to the blows which the driver tried to shower upon him, rattled on the dock. The express-wagon contained twelve drunken wretches of the most pitiable aspect, lying prone among their chests and canvas bags. Not one of them was sober enough to hold his head up. They were all as stupid as if they had been drugged—as, perhaps, they had been. Not one of them but had a black eye, a fresh scar on his cheek, or a bandaged head. Some were Danes, some Irish, some German, one was a Greek, two were mulattoes. A more desperate-looking lot of cutthroats were never shackled together in a jail.

An immense ruffian with red whiskers and a club shaped like that of Hercules, sat by the driver. As soon as the caravan halted, he jumped off, and with the most prodigious and vociferous oaths ever fulminated by one man in two minutes, drove his stupefied charges aboard the tug. He plied his club with a vigor equal to that of his discourse, and the poor devils fled from him as if they were negro slaves under the whip of an overseer. The longshoremen looking on grinned at the familiar spectacle. A policeman lounging on the dock, regarded the club performance with languid professional interest. The Scotch captain's sharp face wore a cynical smile, while the mate grumbled, "That's rot, mon! that's rot! Gie it to the vagabonds! Rattle 'em aboard, haste!"

Pell mell they tumbled aboard the tug, and in another ten minutes we lay alongside the ship again, greeted by the pilot, as he looked over the rail, with a cold expression of impatience. The Scotch captain was in his gangway in a second, rallying the thinned and bleeding creatures as they tumbled up under the vocal stimulation of the two mates and the boatswain, and the unceasing club of the "crimp."

It was, sooth to say, a curious scene. The Chinamen did not vouchsafe even a glance at it. The three stout apprentices occasionally looked on from aloft, where they were unfurling sails. The captain stood by the pilot on his poop-deck. The first mate and the boatswain stood by the gangway, shouting, while down below, on the tug, the second mate and the "crimp" alternated persuasion with showers of resounding blows.

All of a sudden the last man left on the tug-boat, in a freak of drunken frenzy, uttered a piercing yell and ran like a deer off the dock. The red-whiskered "crimp" overhauled him in an instant and, with a crash of his club, brought the bleeding wretch to the ground like an ox in a slaughter-house. "Come!" shouted the first mate "we're short now—don't spoil that fellow!"

Giddy, vomiting, and his face beaten to a pulpy mask, the hideous creature was hoisted aboard as if he was a bale of hay, and thrust forward into his quarters in the top-gallant forecastle by the combined strength of the boatswain and the "crimp."

In half an hour the bustling tug was dragging her charge through the Narrows. The stout apprentices were still aloft casting loose the topsails. The boatswain and the mates were picking out the least helpless of the stupefied crew and giving them easy tasks. The seven abject and sodden, who could not even sit up, lay round the topgallant forecastle, a gruesome spectacle of blood and abomination. The third stout apprentice had the wheel. The pilot paced leisurely up and down the poop-deck. The captain and the writer "cussed ship" as they puffed at their Manillas.

Before Sandy Hook was reached, the drunkards, infected by a sudden frenzy, were yelling and fighting like madmen, while the boatswain and the mates knocked them down only to have them stagger to their feet again and revive the pandemonium. In a minute, as it seemed, we were rising and falling on the profound Atlantic swell. The topsails were all full and drawing. The tug pitched and rolled and splashed alongside. And as the pilot and writer dropped on her wet deck, the terrible uproar continued. But half a dozen revolutions of the screw, and a great gulf of trembling green water, foam-capped, lay between the ship and the tug, growing wider and wider as the hoarse cries of the water, the shrill voice of the captain, the dull thud, thud, thud, of the belaying-pins pounding human faces and the frantic yells of the battling drunkards became fainter and more faint.

"How long will that last?" asked the writer of the pilot.

"With a little let up now and then, till they've been knocked senseless and can't wink an eyelid," replied the stolid pilot as he looked vaguely seaward.

BISHOP PECK, who tips the beam at three hundred or thereabouts, was at one time attending a Conference where the supply of beds was not equal to the demand. The Bishop, after being introduced to the party who was to share his couch, eyed him all over and said: "So you are to be my bedfellow, eh? Well, when I sleep alone I'm crowded."

COLLEGES.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson says that intemperance was greater at Harvard when he was a student than it is to-day; that Harvard is no worse now than the average of American colleges, and not nearly as bad as European ones.

A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

What a Lady of Great Prominence Has to Say About Her Sex.

(*Boston Globe.*)

On a recent trip by a representative of this paper to the city of Haverhill, Mass., a most important incident occurred, which cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to all, and especially to our lady readers. The newspaper man met a lady a trifle past middle age with luxurious white hair that contrasted strikingly with piercing black eyes. She possessed a straight, full habit, womanly, but commanding, combined with manners wholly lady-like, and yet pronounced. Any acute judge of human nature could see at once that he was in the presence of an unusual personage—one destined to accomplish more than most of her sex, and to exert an influence far reaching in its power. This lady was Mrs. M. W. Wingate. Almost from childhood, she has taken a special interest in the bodily troubles of her sex and has probably been more successful in relieving suffering and saving lives than any other woman in America. Indeed, she seems to have been to women what Florence Nightingale and Dorothy Dix were to the suffering soldiers. The instances of women who were in the greatest agony and apparently beyond the reach of human aid, that she has restored to health and happiness, are almost innumerable, and it was only natural that the scribe should become especially interested and wish to converse with her more in detail.

"How long have you been engaged in the practice of medicine, Mrs. Wingate?"

"For more than twenty-five years."

"A long time, certainly. How did you happen to enter the field at that early day when women in the professions were specially frowned down upon?"

"I think I must have inherited a taste from my father, Professor J. C. Wood, of Harvard college. He was eminent in the profession, a hard worker and equally earnest in his recreations. He hunted considerably, and I remember when only nine years old I used to dissect the birds and animals he had killed. I felt infatuated with medical science even then, and the infatuation has continued up to the present time."

"And did you begin your studies so early in life?"

"I can hardly say when I began, for I cannot remember when I did not read medical literature. You would scarcely believe it, but I was a slender girl and did not weigh over 121 pounds, but I used to sit up night after night until 2 o'clock in the morning poring over my studies and never dreaming of the flight of time. It seemed as though calls for my attendance on the sick always came unsolicited. I certainly cannot fix the date when I first began practicing. Of course most of my patients were women, and the natural sympathy I felt for my sex has increased during all these years where I have been brought so closely in contact with them and have learned to anticipate their needs and sympathize with their sufferings. After the opening of the Boston Medical College I appeared before the faculty; passed examination and received a diploma. I had practiced for years previous to that time but thought it desirable to receive another diploma, which I did without any effort."

"Your experience with the many and serious diseases of women having been so extensive must also be valuable. Can you give me some facts regarding them."

"I find that woman seems born to suffering, and where she avoids it, it is by reason of some care on her part or owing to some special renewing power. It is true some women go through life without unusual suffering, but they are none the less in danger, for there are critical periods all along their pathway when the utmost precaution is required. The innumerable complaints called female weaknesses; the irregularities of life and changes of the system all indicate the perils which hang over every woman's career, and which, unless attended to, may result disastrously."

"But is there no way by which these terrible troubles can be avoided?"

"That has been the problem for years. The habits of life and the demands of fashion are clearly at war with the health of women. I have been, perhaps, unusually successful in my treatment of their troubles, but there have been many cases that seemed specially stubborn. I recall one in particular. I had exhausted all the usual expedients and the results were not satisfactory. I became worried over the case and really did not know what to do, but finally thought I would try something out of the usual line. I had heard a certain remedy recommended very highly and so I procured some and made a chemical analysis of it. I found it was perfectly pure, and that the ingredients were unusually valuable. So I began giving it to my patient, changing it, however, into a bottle of my own. To my great joy it seemed to have an almost immediate effect and a complete cure was the result. Since then I have used it constantly in my practice and have cured every form of female weakness, as well as displacements, dropsical tumors, cellu dropsy and all such troubles. I have also used it with the best results in cases of pregnancy and gestation. Indeed I have found it of untold value and benefit.

"Have you any objection to giving me the name of this remedy of which you speak?"

"None whatever. It is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

"Why, that is a proprietary medicine!"

"Certainly, but what of that? I have but one end in view in the treatment of my patients namely—their restoration to health. In the accomplishment of this end I prescribe what I believe to be beneficial, no matter what the professional consequences may be."

"I notice in the New York papers that Doctors Hammond, Agnew and other prominent physicians are taking a similar stand, Mrs. Wingate."

"Yes, and all independent thinkers in the profession are bound to do so. I am, however, on the best of terms with my professional brethren as you can see," and the lady produced a beautiful gold medal mounted in the form of a badge which had been presented her by the medical society, known as the Ensign of the Humble Family, of which she is a prominent member. After examining it closely, the reporter remarked that the medical profession evidently were proud of what she had done, as she might well be in the possession of such a medal.

"I am proud of that" she replied, "and I was also pleased a short time since to receive an offer at a large salary to take the professorship in the new medical college at Walla Walla, on the Pacific coast. I do not know how they heard of me out there, but I was obliged to decline their offer."

"And so, in your experience with the diseases of women you have found success, and that Warner's Safe Cure has been a most efficient remedy."

"Yes, I have had unusual success and the remedy of which you speak has been proven of great benefit. There are, however, some base imitations of it to be found in the market; these are bad and should be avoided, but the genuine remedy is one of the very best."

"And has not the practice of your profession injured your health?"

"No, I am better now than ever before in my life. I froze my limbs last winter, while riding one cold night to see a patient and was obliged to remain indoors for over two months. Otherwise I am healthy, as you can see by looking at me."

"And may I publish this interview, Mrs. Wingate?"

"Yes. If what I have told you should be the means of assisting any women who may be suffering, I shall be perfectly willing to have it published."

THE RICHEST WOMAN IN COLORADO.—The Kansas City *Journal* says:—The richest woman in Colorado, it may surprise many to know, is not a bonanza princess, nor am I aware that the smallest portion of her wealth even came in any way, either directly or indirectly, through mining. She is Mrs. John W. Iliff, widow of the late John W. Iliff, popularly spoken of as "the cattle king" of the State, a man who died owning, perhaps, twice as many herds as any other stockman in Colorado. Considerable over 100,000 was the number of cattle possessed by Mr. Iliff when he died.

PATIENCE is the panacea; but where does it grow, or who can swallow it?

A MISER grows rich by seeming poor; an extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich.

"Female Complaints."

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I write to tell you what your "Favorite Prescription" has done for me. I had been a great sufferer from female complaints, especially "dragging down," for over six years, during much of the time unable to work. I paid out hundreds of dollars without any benefit till I took three bottles of the "Favorite Prescription," and I never had anything do me so much good in my life. I advise every sick lady to take it.

MRS. EMILY RHOADS,

McBrides, Mich.

SURMISES are not facts. Suspicions which may be unjust need not be stated.

The Dead Cannot Be Raised,

nor if your lungs are badly wasted away can you be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is, however, unequaled as a tonic, alterative, and nutritive, and readily cures the most obstinate cases of bronchitis, coughs, colds, and incipient consumption, far surpassing in efficacy cod liver oil. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

MEN make laws—women make manners.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Sexual Debility. $1.

HE who waits to do a great deal at once will never do anything.

"In the Most Positive Manner."

DECKERTOWN, N. J., Sept. 15, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & CO.: *Sirs*—I am truly glad to be able to state that the use of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has proved to me most beneficial. I can testify in the most positive manner to its efficacy. REV. JAMES N. KEYS.

IT is a great point of wisdom to know how to estimate things.

YOUNG and middle aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for Part VII, of pamphlets issued by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

LEARN to say no; and it will be of more use to you than to be able to read Latin.

WE feel justified in saying a word for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sarsaparilla has been known as a remedial agent for centuries, and is recognized by all schools of practice as a valuable blood purifier. It is put up in forms of almost infinite variety, but Messrs. Hood & Co. (Lowell, Mass.), who are thoroughly reliable pharmacists, have hit upon a remedy of unusual value. They have vouchers of cures, most extraordinary. Sold by druggists.

REMEMBRANCE is the only paradise out of which we cannot be driven.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL, from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

EVERY time you avoid doing wrong you increase your inclination to do right.

That Husband of Mine

Is three times the man he was before he began using Wells' Hair Renewer. $1. Druggists.

A MAN may learn infidelity from books and from men, but never from nature.

YOUR health depends on the purity of your blood. People who realize this are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla with the best results.

CONTRADICTION animates conversation; that is why courts are so wearisome.

Gastrine.

GASTRINE should be taken before or after meals to insure perfect assimilation of food. GASTRINE is in liquid form. Sold by druggists.

JOB was not so miserable in his sufferings as happy in his patience.

For Thick Heads.

Heavy stomachs, bilious conditions—Wells' May Apple Pills—anti-bilious, cathartic. 10 and 25c.

AN obstinate man does not hold opinions; they hold him.

The Indian of falcon glance and lion bearing, the theme of the touching ballad, is gone; but the petroleum they discovered, now made into Carboline, the natural Hair Restorer, will live forever.

PRUDERY is a perfume that conceals vitiated air.

LADIES & children's boots & shoes cannot run over if Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners are used.

MEN fear old age without being sure of reaching it.

CELLULOID collars and cuffs will not turn yellow nor grow stiff, like other waterproof goods.

IF slander be a snake, it is a winged one; it flies as well as it creeps.

SICK ALL OVER.

Yes! Liver torpid, bowels costive, blood sluggish, stomach weak and full; your digestion is impaired and the organs inactive; your perceptions are dull and stupefied; your temper irritable and peevish; you are unfit for business or companionship. What you need is

A SPRING MEDICINE

Like Hood's Sarsaparilla, that will stir up your slow blood, rouse your liver, start your digestion, and lift the fog from your brain.

CAPT. J. P. THOMPSON, of Lowell, Reg. of Deeds, says: "I have never found anything that hit my wants as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite and makes me over."

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has worked wonders in the case of my wife, who was troubled with sick headache and biliousness for years. She is now free from them."—HOMER S. NASH, Pittsfield, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me. I can eat anything without that awful distress, and have a tremendous appetite."—PARK PATTEN, Gardiner, Me.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Sold by Druggists; $1, or six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

FOR SPECIAL RATES for advertising in this paper apply to the publisher of the paper. U.L.

An Internal Revenue Officer Saved.

Editor of Boston Herald:

DEAR SIR—During my term of service in the Internal Revenue Department of the United States, at the time my office was in this city, I was afflicted with a severe attack of kidney disease, and at times suffered intensely. I received the medical advice of some of our best physicians for a long time, without being benefited by their prescriptions. Being discouraged by the failure of the doctors to help me, and being urged to use Hunt's Remedy by a friend who had tested its merits, although reluctant to try a patent medicine, I was finally induced to try the Remedy, and procured two bottles of it, and commenced taking it faithfully according to the directions. Before I had taken it three days the excruciating pains in my back had disappeared, and before I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. Whenever, from overexertion or a violent cold, the pains in my kidneys return, a few doses of Hunt's Remedy quickly effects a cure.

Before closing I beg to mention the remarkable cure of a friend of mine in New York City, to whom I recommended this valuable medicine. He was suffering severely from an attack which was pronounced by his physician a decided case of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. I obtained two bottles of Hunt's Remedy for him, and he commenced taking it, and began to improve at once, and was speedily restored to health, and he attributes the saving of his life, under the blessing of a merciful Providence, to Hunt's Remedy.

Another friend of mine in New York, to whom I recommended Hunt's Remedy, was suffering severely from kidney disease, and was entirely cured of it after using this wonderful medicine only a short period.

Feeling deeply grateful for the great benefits experienced by my friends and myself from the use of Hunt's Remedy, I feel it to be my duty, as well as a great privilege, to furnish you this voluntary and unsolicited statement of facts for the information of your large number of readers, many of whom are undoubtedly suffering from this widely-spreading scourge, and I believe that it is the best medicine now known, and that it will cure all cases of kidney diseases that can be cured.

I shall be pleased to confer with any one who may desire an interview regarding the statements herein contained. Truly yours,

RICHMOND HENSHAW, 30 Mercer Street.

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"My kidney troubles had lasted for eight years. I often passed blood. Kidney-Wort cured me."—Michael Cole, Montgomery Center, Vt.

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"Two of my friends had my trouble," says Mr. Elbridge Malcolm, of West Bath, Me. "I was given up to die by my physician and friends. We all had kidney disease and rheumatism. Mine was of thirty years' standing. Kidney-Wort has entirely cured all three of us."

"I had kidney troubles for many years. Kidney-Wort cured me."—J. M. Dows, of Diebold Safe Co., 55 Canal Street, New Orleans.

CURED AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

"I devoutly thank God that I found out the virtues of Kidney-Wort," writes C. P. Brown, of Westport, N. Y. "It has cured me of a twenty years' case of terrible kidney disease."

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND CONSTIPATION.

"The most satisfactory results," writes Jas. F. Reed, of North Acton, Me., "in cases of kidney and liver troubles and constipation, have followed from the use of Kidney-Wort, by members of my family."

Kidney Troubles and Rheumatism.

"My attending physicians gave me up. I'd had rheumatism and kidney troubles for thirty years. Many doctors and numberless remedies did me no good. My friends, too, thought my death was certain. Kidney-Wort has entirely cured me," so writes Elbridge [illegible], West Bath, Me.

LIVER DISORDER.

"Please tell my bro. soldiers, and the public, too," appeals J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill., through the St. Louis Globe-Dem. and [illegible], that Kidney-Wort cured my liver disorders, which I'd had for twenty years."—12-3-'82.

RHEUMATISM.

"I have tried a great number," truly remarks Mr. W. N. Grose, of Scranton, Pa., under date of Dec. 12, '82, "but there is no other remedy like Kidney-Wort for curing rheumatism and diseased kidneys."

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"Chronic inflammation of the bladder, two years' duration, was my wife's complaint," writes Dr. C. M. Summerlin, of Sun Hill, Ga. "Her urine often contained mucus, pus, and was sometimes bloody. Physicians' prescriptions—my own included—and domestic remedies only palliated her pains. Kidney-Wort, however, has entirely cured her."

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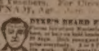

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